NEWS AND STATISTICS OF THE GLENN FIELD ON PAGES 4 AND 5

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1907 OIL'S GREATEST YEAR

Records for Eight Months Indicate That the Production of Crude Petroleum in the United States Will Exceed 150,000,000 Barrels, of Which Nearly Four-fifths Will Be Credited to the Newer Fields of Illinois, the Mid-Continent Region, the Gulf Coast and California—Mid-Continent Pipe Line Runs to September 1 Aggregate 27,050,100.24 Barrels, and a Total Production of 46,000,000 Barrels is Indicated for the Year—Glenn Pool the Largest Single Factor in Swelling the Country's Oil Output.

Records of petroleum production for the first eight months of the year indicate that the output in the United States in 1907 will exceed 150,000,000 barrels, of which not less than 46,000,000 barrels will come from the Mid-Continent region, 15,000,000 barrels from the Gulf Coast region, 35,000,000 barrels from California, 22,000,000 barrels from Illinois and the remainder, 32,000,000 barrels or more, from the older districts of Pennsylvania, New York, West Virginia, Ohio and Indiana.

For purposes of comparison the production in the past five years of the United States and of all other petroleum producing countries combined, including Canada, is here given:

	Barrels	
Year.	United States.	Other Countries.
1902	88,766,916	96,406,533
1903	100,461,337	94,984,764
1904	117,080,960	100,518,358
1905	134,717,580	79,680,607
1906 (estimated)	124,000,000	.....
1907 (estimated)	**150,000,000**	.....

The increase in the production of petroleum in the United States this year is due principally to the enormous output of the Indian Territory and Illinois fields. The most important single factor is the Glenn pool in the Creek nation (Indian Territory), three miles southeast of Sapulpa and fourteen miles south of Tulsa. Since the days of the Bradford, Pa., field, which old-time operators point to as the biggest thing in the history of oil development, there has been nothing to equal the Glenn pool. Individual wells in the Beaumont, Texas, field, and in all the other important petroleum producing districts of the Gulf Coast region of Texas and Louisiana have shown greater capacity than the wells in the Glenn pool, but the aggregate output in a given time has been larger from the Glenn pool than from any other oil pool developed in recent years, excepting the Kern River field in California, which, in 1904, was credited with 19,608,045 barrels of very heavy oil. The product of the Glenn wells is a high grade, light petroleum, especially adapted for the purposes of refining. The crude petroleum of the Gulf Coast region is heavy and, like the greater part of the California product, more suitable for fuel use than for refining. In the oil industry the Glenn pool is a a very small proportion of the product of the Glenn wells will be refined, while the greater part of the Coast oil finds its way to the fuel market, replacing coal to a considerable extent in the industries of Texas and Louisiana.

Up to September 1 there had been accounted for some 15,770,000 barrels of crude petroleum from the Glenn pool. By the end of the present month this total will have been swelled to 18,400,000 barrels, nearly all of which will have been produced in a year's time. The capacity of the field for months past has been over 100,000 barrels a day. Some estimates make the capacity in its present stage of development 125,000 barrels a day, and there is reason to believe that this figure is entirely within the limits of conservatism. Although there are three pipe lines taking Glenn crude, the production of the wells throughout the year has exceeded the capacity of the pipe lines to handle it, notwithstanding the fact that efforts have been put forth to provide accommodations for the oil such as have never before been exerted in the history of the industry. The pipe line companies had constructed 7,000,000 barrels of steel storage in and near the field up to September 1, and in August built tankage at the rate of 21,129 barrels a day. Producers had constructed at their own expense 3,087,500 barrels of steel storage in the field and were building additional steel tanks at the rate of 26,452 barrels a day on September 1. Steel tankage to the amount of 3,722,500 barrels was either in course of construction or contracted for on September 1. In addition there was over 1,000,000 barrels of Glenn crude in ground storage on September 1. The actual quantity of oil accounted for from Glenn wells last month was 2,635,000 barrels, making the average daily runs during the month 85,000 barrels. The record in July was the same. Now that the Gulf Pipe Line Company and The Texas Company are running Glenn crude through their 8-inch trunk pipe lines to Texas, the quantity handled by the pipe lines will be increased. The Prairie Oil and Gas Company, which up to the time that the Gulf Company and The Texas Company entered the Glenn field, was the only pipe line company operating in the Mid-Continent field, has taken care of 30,000 to 40,000 barrels a day of Glenn crude every day since early in the year. This company has over 4,000,000 barrels of Glenn oil in storage at its big tank farm at Jenks, on the Midland Valley railroad, east of the field. The Gulf Pipe Line Company on September 1 had over 2,000,000 barrels of Glenn crude in steel tanks and The Texas Company on the same date had over 1,500,000 barrels of Glenn oil in steel storage. In addition to its stocks of Glenn crude the Prairie Company had over 24,000,000 barrels of oil from other fields in the Indian Territory and Kansas—principally, however, from the Territory—in storage on September 1. Its statement of stocks of oil on hand on September 1 shows 28,278,754 barrels in tanks and pipe lines. All of this is Mid-Continent oil, and most of it has been stored within the past three years. Adding to the Prairie's stocks the surplus oil held by the Gulf Company and The Texas Company and by producers themselves (this last item being put at 5,802,000 barrels on September 1), it appears that the total stocks of Mid-Continent crude on September 1 amounted to 37,709,121 barrels. The magnitude of the new oil development in the Southwest is reflected by these figures, especially when compared to the stocks held east of the Mississippi river. On September 1 the stocks of crude in the tanks and lines of the Standard Oil Company east of the Mississippi river amounted to less than 20,000,000 barrels; to be exact, 13,309,442 barrels of Pennsylvania and Lima oil and 6,547,874 barrels of Illinois crude. The Standard holds the bulk of the Eastern reserve stocks. It is evident from the figures given that the quantity of Mid-Continent crude in storage is more than double the amount of Eastern oil in reserve. Today the refiners of the United States are looking to the Mid-Continent field to supply their future needs.

The Prairie Oil and Gas Company's runs of crude oil from all districts in the Mid-Continent field in August amounted to 3,213,547.64 barrels, a daily average of 103,662.83 barrels. The company delivered to the refineries of the Standard Oil Company at Sugar Creek, Mo., and Neodesha, Kan., and shipped by its trunk pipe lines to the Standard in the East a total of 2,281,436.97 barrels, a daily average of 73,593.94 barrels. In this quantity is also included about 275,000 barrels shipped to refineries in Texas—the Security at Beaumont and the Corsicana refinery at Corsicana. The balance, 932,110.67 barrels, went into storage—a daily average of 30,068.09 barrels stored. The Prairie Company's runs of Mid-Continent oil during the first seven days of the present month averaged 112,978.39 barrels a day, of which 73,549.09 barrels a day went to refineries and through pipe lines to the East and 39,429.30 barrels went into steel storage.

The tremendous increase in the output of the Mid-Continent oil field this year may be attributed to the Glenn pool. Kansas has ceased to be much of a factor in oil production, its daily output being about 7000 barrels. The In-

dian Territory is producing the greater part of the oil credited to the Mid-Continent region. The rapid growth of the Mid-Continent region as an important center of oil production is shown by the records of production during the past seven years, as compiled by the United States Geological Survey. The figures follow:

Year.	Barrels.
1901	189,151
1902	368,849
1903	1,071,125
1904	5,617,527
1905	12,013,495
1906 (estimated)	23,000,000

During the first eight months of the present year the runs of the Prairie Oil and Gas Company alone amounted to 22,836,061.24 barrels—almost as much as the entire output of the Mid-Continent region in the full twelve months of 1906. In addition, the Gulf Pipe Line Company has run about 2,500,000 barrels and The Texas Company about 1,700,000 barrels of Glenn crude, and producers in the various districts of the Mid-Continent field have stored over 4,000,000 barrels of oil, making fully 30,000,000 barrels of Mid-Continent crude produced during eight months of 1907. Actual production for the remainder of the year will average not less than 4,000,000 barrels a month, unless there should be a sudden and unlooked for decline in the output of the Glenn wells, and this is not considered likely. It seems reasonably certain, therefore, that the production of the Mid-Continent region this year will be 46,000,000 barrels or more. This will break all records in oil production from any one region. The greatest output in the history of the Eastern fields was that of Pennsylania and New York in 1891, which is given as 33,009,236 barrels. In the same year Ohio produced 17,740,301 barrels and West Virginia 2,406,218 barrels.

Including the production of the Gulf Coast region, which will exceed 15,000,000 barrels this year, the output of the oil fields of the Southwest in 1907 will top 61,000,000 barrels. Advance estimates of the California output for 1907 make the probable production of the Pacific coast 35,000,000 barrels. Thus the yield of the oil fields west of the Mississippi river this year will reach the enormous total of 96,000,000 barrels, exceeding by over 7,000,000 barrels the production of all the oil fields in the United States five years ago. The output of crude petroleum in 1902 was 88,766,916 barrels, of which 53,653,603 barrels came from the region east of the Mississippi river; so it appears that as late as five years ago the Eastern fields were the bulwark of oil production in this country. To go a little farther back, in 1891, which was the banner year in the Pennsylvania region, the output of the United States was 54,292,655 barrels, of which the fields east of the Mississippi furnished 53,302,064 barrels. In 1903 the Eastern fields again supplied the greater part of the production as compared with the Western districts, but by a very narrow margin, being credited with 55,638,512 barrels. In 1904 the new fields of the West and Southwest for the first time outranked the older regions east of the Mississippi, producing 60,969,094 barrels, exclusive of the small output in Wyoming and Missouri, and thus furnishing more than half of the 117,080,960 barrels credited to the United States in that year. The importance of the new centers of production west of the Mississippi was further accentuated in 1905 when, of a total of 134,717,580 barrels produced in the entire country, the fields of the West and Southwest supplied 82,875,365 barrels.

The present year will show a still greater balance in favor of the Western and Southwestern fields. Illinois will do much to increase the total of production east of the Mississippi, but it, in fact, should be classed with the new fields. In reality it is the newest of all, having been developed on an extensive scale only during the past two years. During the first eight months of the present year the runs of oil from the Illinois field amounted to over 13,000,000 barrels. Last month the runs from this field were 2,398,895 barrels. If they are maintained at this rate during the balance of the year they will exceed 22,000,000 barrels for the twelve months. This will bring the total output of all the newer producing sections up to 118,000,000 barrels—a figure equal to the production of all the oil fields in the United States in 1904. The output of the Pennsylvania, Lima and Kentucky fields is averaging from 90,000 to 95,000 barrels a day. If they attain a total of 32,000,000 barrels for the year it will mean a production of 150,000,000 barrels of petroleum in the United States in 1907, of which nearly four-fifths will be credited to the newer fields of Illinois, the Mid-Continent region, the Gulf Coast region and California.

GULF PIPE LINE MAKES RATE ON TRANSPORTATION OF GLENN CRUDE TO PORT ARTHUR, TEXAS.

The Gulf Pipe Line Company, which is now pumping oil from the Glenn pool, Indian Territory, to Texas through its 8-inch trunk line, has announced a rate of 45 cents a barrel for the interstate transportation of crude petroleum from the Glenn field to Port Arthur, Texas, a distance of 450 miles. A gathering charge of 12 1-2 cents a barrel is named in connection with the piping charge. The comapny's receiving station in the Glenn pool is the only point at which oil will be received, and the delivery station at Port Arthur is the only point at which oil will be delivered. Only crude from the Glenn sand in the Glenn pool will be accepted for transportation.

The full text of the tariff and regulations, as filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission, follows:

GULF PIPE LINE COMPANY PIPE LINE TARIFF.

The rate published in this tariff is for the transportation of crude petroleum, subject to the regulations of the company in effect at the time of shipment.

From the company's established receiving station in the Glenn pool oil field, near Tulsa, I. T.,

To the company's established delivery station near Port Arthur, Texas.

Rate per barrel of 42 gallons, forty-five cents.

And in addition all oil accepted at the receiving station for shipment will be subject to a further charge of 12 1-2 cents per barrel of 42 gallons for gathering same.

The rates in this tariff are subject to change at any time by giving thirty days' notice as provided by law.

There is no established station for the receipt of oil except at said Glenn pool oil field, nor for the delivery of oil, except at said terminus of the company's line near Port Arthur, Texas.

Effective on the completion of the pipe line of said company, about September 15, 1907.

C. H. MARKHAM,
Vice President, Gulf Pipe Line Company.

GULF PIPE LINE COMPANY REGULATIONS.

1. This company will only supply storage facilities under these regulations incidental and necessary to interstate shipment of oil received by the company for transportation.

2. The minimum amount of oil which the company will receive for transportation is 25,000 barrels. No oil will be received by the company for transportation except oil from the Glenn sand in the Glenn pool, near Tulsa, I. T., and no oil will be received the quality of which has been seriously impaired through the character of storage in which same has been held, or which is in litigation, or as to which a dispute of title may exist, or which may be incumbered by any liens; nor will oil be received unless same be free from water and other foreign substances.

3. Prior to the receipt of oil from the tanks of the shipper, same must be tested by the regular agent of the company for that purpose, and a deduction of 3 per cent in quantity will be made for evaporation and other loss during transit, and the net balance thereof will be the amount stated in the contract of transportation and the limit of quantity for which the company may be liable.

4. The company shall be under no obligation to make delivery of the same oil which it may receive, but all oils received for shipment are to be delivered out of its common stock of Indian Territory oil at the delivery station.

5. The company may refuse to accept oil for shipment unless satisfactory evidence be given that the shipper or consignee has made provision for the prompt receipt of said oil at the delivery station.

6. The obligation of the company is to deliver at said delivery station the quantity of oil stated in said contract, and such delivery will be made within fifteen days from the date of such contract, and may be made at any time within said fifteen days' period upon twenty-four hours' notice to the shipper or consignee, who shall receive said oil from the delivery tanks of the company with all possible dispatch and as discharged from the delivery tanks of the company or tendered by the latter for receipt by the shipper or consignee. At the expiration of said twenty-four hours' notice a demurrage charge will accrue on said oil not received as tendered by the company of one-tenth of one cent per barrel of 42 gallons for each day of twenty-four hours or fractional part thereof until said oil be received.

7. In case of fire destroying any oil in the custody of the company after the oil specified in the contract of transportation has been received, and before same shall have been delivered to the consignee, the shipper shall stand a loss proportionately as the amount of his shipment is to all the oil in the custody of the company at the time of such fire; and shall be entitled to have delivered only such proportion of his shipment as is left after deducting his due proportion of the loss as above; but in such event shall be required to pay carriage charges only on the quantity of oil delivered.

8. The company shall have a lien upon all oils by it received for transportation to secure the payment of all charges, including demurrage charge, and it may withhold said oil from delivery until all of said charges shall have been paid, and if said charges shall remain unpaid fourteen days after the time for delivery as above, the company may by any agent sell said oil at public outcry for cash, making said sale at its public office in Beaumont, Texas, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. on any day not a legal holiday, and not less than twenty-four hours after publication of notice in a daily newspaper in said city of the time and place of such sale and the quantity of oil to be sold. The company may be a bidder and purchaser at such sale. Out of the proceeds of such sale the company may pay itself all charges, including demurrage charge, and the balance it will hold for whomsoever may be lawfully entitled to it.

WILDCAT NOTES.

The test at Winnfield, La., on the Pace farm is shut down awaiting repairs on pumps.

The test at Cobbs Switch in Kaufman county, Texas, has been abandoned and the casing pulled.

GENERAL PIPE LINE STATISTICS

(Eight Months of 1907.)

MID-CONTINENT REGION.

PRAIRIE OIL AND GAS COMPANY.

Runs.

1907.	Barrels.	Daily Avg.
January	2,337,164.90	75,392.42
February	2,292,116.70	81,861.31
March	2,795,969.12	90,192.55
April	3,098,915.89	103,297.20
May	3,023,776.68	97,541.18
June	3,021,285.46	100,709.52
July	3,053,284.85	98,493.06
August	3,213,547.64	103,662.83
Total	22,836,061.24	

Deliveries.

1907.	Barrels.	Daily Avg.
January	1,646,090.76	53,099.70
February	1,759,151.91	62,826.85
March	1,965,586.57	63,406.02
April	2,166,236.16	72,207.87
May	2,342,348.78	75,559.64
June	2,162,624.65	72,087.49
July	2,325,471.93	75,015.22
August	2,281,436.97	73,594.74
Total	16,648,947.73	

Tanked.

1907.	Barrels.	Daily Avg.
January	691,074.14	22,292.72
February	532,964.79	19,034.46
March	830,382.55	26,786.53
April	932,679.73	31,089.33
May	681,427.90	21,981.54
June	858,660.81	28,622.03
July	727,812.92	23,477.84
August	932,110.67	30,068.09
Total	6,187,113.51	

Stocks.

Sept. 1 (bbls.) 28,278,754.15

GULF PIPE LINE COMPANY.

Runs.

1907.	Barrels.	Daily Avg.
January	20,938	675.42
February	72,386	2,585.21
March	199,102	6,422.58
April	275,368	9,178.93
May (est.)	434,000	14,000.00
June (est.)	510,000	17,000.00
July (est.)	496,000	16,000.00
August (est.)	558,000	18,000.00
Total	2,565,794	

Deliveries.

1907.	Barrels.	Daily Avg.
January	17,266	556.97
February	41,168	1,470.00
March	39,085	1,260.80
April	48,553	1,618.75
May (est.)	71,300	2,300.00
June (est.)	100,000	3,333.33
July (est.)	102,300	3,300.00
August (est.)	100,000	3,225.80
Total	519,672	

Tanked.

1907.	Barrels.	Daily Avg.
January	3,672	118.45
February	31,218	1,114.86
March	160,017	5,161.78
April	226,815	7,560.51
May (est.)	362,700	11,700.00
June (est.)	410,000	13,666.66
July (est.)	393,700	12,700.00
August (est.)	458,000	14,774.19
Total	2,046,122	

Stocks.

Sept. 1 (est.) 2,046,122

THE TEXAS COMPANY.

Runs.

1907.	Barrels.	Daily Avg.
March	*115,245	3,717.59
April	240,000	8,000.00
May	279,000	9,000.00
June	270,000	9,000.00
July	372,000	12,000.00
August	372,000	12,000.00
Total	1,648,245	

Deliveries.

1907.	Barrels.	Daily Avg.
July	*21,000	677.42
August	45,000	1,451.61
Total	66,000	

Tanked.

1907.	Barrels.	Daily Avg.
March	*115,245	3,717.59
April	240,000	8,000.00
May	279,000	9,000.00
June	270,000	9,000.00
July	351,000	11,322.58
August	327,000	10,548.39
Total	1,582,245	

Stocks.

Sept. 1 (est.) 1,582,245

*The Texas Company did not begin running oil in the Glenn field until March, and made its first deliveries in July, by tank car.

RECAPITULATION—MID-CONTINENT REGION.

All Pipe Line Runs.

1907.	Barrels.	Daily Avg.
January	2,358,102.90	76,067.84
February	2,364,502.70	84,446.52
March	3,110,316.12	100,332.72
April	3,614,283.89	120,476.13
May	3,736,776.68	120,541.18
June	3,801,285.46	126,709.52
July	3,921,284.85	126,493.06
August	4,143,547.64	133,662.83
Total	27,050,100.24	

Deliveries.

1907.	Barrels.	Daily Avg.
January	1,663,356.76	53,656.67
February	1,800,319.91	64,296.85
March	2,004,671.57	64,666.82
April	2,214,789.16	73,826.62
May	2,413,648.78	77,859.64
June	2,262,624.65	75,420.82
July	2,448,771.93	78,992.64
August	2,426,436.97	78,272.15
Total	17,234,619.73	

Tanked.

1907.	Barrels.	Daily Avg.
January	694,746.14	22,411.17
February	564,182.79	20,149.32
March	1,105,644.55	35,665.90
April	1,399,494.73	46,649.84
May	1,323,127.90	42,681.54
June	1,538,660.81	51,288.69
July	1,472,512.92	47,500.42
August	1,717,110.67	55,390.67
Total	9,815,480.51	

Daily av. runs Jan. 1 to Aug. 31	111,091.22
Daily av. deliveries, same period	70,874.02
Daily av. tanked, same period	40,217.20

Mid-Continent Stocks, September 1.

Prairie O. & G. Co.	28,278,754.15
Gulf Pipe Line Co. (est.)	2,046,122.00
The Texas Co. (est.)	1,582,245.00
Held by producers (est.)	5,802,000.00
Total (est.)	37,709,121.15

ILLINOIS REGION.

OHIO OIL COMPANY.

1907.	Runs.	Shipments.	Stocks.
Feb.	918,620.35	1,013.57	2,756,740.11
Mar.	1,494,598.13	791.76	3,221,045.70
Apr.	1,823,024.57	22,637.12	3,661,563.00
May	2,094,194.55	172,572.57	4,435,722.98
June	1,830,633.91	132,417.13	4,986,985.07
July	2,376,281.23	315,476.12	5,728,496.11
Aug.	2,398,895.51	*168,641.77	6,547,873.77
Tot	12,936,248.25	813,550.04	

*Regular deliveries. In addition 1,271,995.31 barrels were delivered to other lines during the month.

Note.—No report available for January.

PENNSYLVANIA-LIMA-KENTUCKY REGION.

Runs.

1907.	Barrels.	Daily Average.
January	2,856,177.83	92,134.77
February	2,655,130.78	94,826.09
March	2,911,685.61	93,925.34
April	2,921,463.61	97,382.12
May	3,020,469.49	97,434.50
June	2,756,085.56	91,869.52
July	2,967,678.36	95,731.56
August	2,815,315.65	90,816.63
Total	22,904,006.89	

Deliveries.

1907.	Barrels.	Daily Average.
January	5,026,876.62	162,157.31
February	4,784,869.17	170,888.18
March	4,980,733.38	160,668.81
April	5,139,445.17	171,314.83
May	5,558,710.29	179,313.23
June	5,071,735.18	169,057.84
July	5,281,645.08	170,375.64
August	5,789,091.82	186,744.89
Total	41,633,106.65	

Stocks.

Sept. 1 ..... 13,309,442.57

GULF COAST REGION.

Production (Estimated).

1907.	Barrels Total.	Barrels Daily Average.
January	1,308,800	42,219
February	1,306,900	46,675
March	1,461,500	47,145
April	1,455,600	48,520
May	1,351,300	43,590
June	1,338,200	44,606
July	1,393,900	44,964
August	1,487,300	47,977
Total	11,103,500	

Consumption (Estimated).

1907.	Barrels Total.	Barrels Daily Average.
January	2,176,272	70,202
February	1,739,137	62,112
March	2,064,547	66,598
April	1,801,416	60,047
May	1,747,335	56,365
June	1,447,047	48,235
July	1,611,699	51,990
August	1,580,701	50,990
Total	14,168,154	

Gulf Coast Stocks.

Sept. 1 (est.) 5,450,410

COMPARISONS: OLD AND NEW FIELDS.

Runs of Light Oil.

1907.	Illinois and Mid-Continent.	Penna.-Lima & Kentucky.
January	*2,358,102.90	2,856,177.83
February	3,283,123.05	2,655,130.78
March	4,604,914.25	2,911,685.61
April	5,437,308.46	2,921,463.61
May	5,830,971.23	3,020,469.49
June	5,631,919.37	2,756,085.56
July	6,297,566.08	2,967,678.36
August	6,542,443.15	2,815,315.65
Totals	39,986,348.49	22,904,006.89

*Illinois not reported for January; figures represent only Mid-Continent runs.

Note.—Oil run into producers' tanks not considered in above figures. Quantity thus run during the eight months is estimated at 4,000,000 bbls.

Production of Heavy Oil.

1907.	Gulf Coast. Tex. & La.	California. (Est.)
January	1,308,800	2,916,666
February	1,306,900	2,916,666
March	1,461,500	2,916,666
April	1,455,600	2,916,666
May	1,351,300	2,916,666
June	1,338,200	2,916,666
July	1,393,900	2,916,666
August	1,487,300	2,916,666
Totals	11,103,500	23,333,328
Monthly average	1,387,987.50	2,916,666

Note.—Corsicana, Powell and Henrietta not included in Gulf Coast estimates.

PRODUCTION OF OLD AND NEW FIELDS COMPARED.

Light and Heavy Oil.

1907.	Ills., Mid-Cont., Gulf & Cal.	Penna., Lima & Ky.
January	8,583,568.90	2,856,177.83
February	7,506,689.05	2,655,130.78
March	8,983,080.25	2,911,685.61
April	9,809,574.46	2,921,463.61
May	10,098,937.23	3,020,469.49
June	9,886,785.37	2,756,085.56
July	10,608,132.08	2,967,678.36
August	10,946,409.15	2,815,315.65
Totals	*74,423,176.49	22,904,006.89
Monthly average	9,302,897.06	1,908,667.24

*Illinois production for January and oil run into producers' tanks in Mid-Continent field (estimated at 4,000,000 bbls.) not included.

BOTH OF THE NEW TRUNK LINES NOW PUMPING OIL TO TEXAS.

TULSA, I. T., SEPT. 15.—(Special.)—The Gulf Pipe Line Company started pumping oil to Texas on September 6, working direct from Watkins station in the Glenn field, to Lenoir, in Lamar county, a few miles south of Red river and 153 miles from Watkins. The station at Chambers, which is between Watkins and Lenoir, will be ready to pump oil by the end of the present week as far as Big Sandy, in Upshur county, 75 miles south of Lenoir. One 37,500-barrel tank is being filled at each station. The line is carrying about 6000 barrels a day under present conditions. The Gulf Company's telegraph line from Tulsa to Beaumont has been completed and is now working through.

The Texas Company has been pumping oil to Dallas since early in the month, and has filled two 37,500-barrel tanks at West Dallas station. Ten tanks have been completed at West Dallas. Shipments by rail from Eleanor, where the line crosses the Santa Fe, ten miles south of Dallas, will be inaugurated in a few days. Glenn crude will be transported from this point in tank cars to The Texas Company's refinery at Port Arthur, pending completion of the 8-inch trunk line to Humble.

MYSTERY OF THE BAKER WELL.

Frank Baker of Tulsa has come in for an unusual amount of publicity and discussion from having drilled two wells in the intermediate territory between Red Fork and the Glenn field. There have been all kinds of reports about one of these wells. Tulsa was startled one day by the rumor that it was good for 800 barrels, and this report found credence in the eyes of some of the newspapers. Another report was that it was a dry hole. Mr. Baker was greeted by two classes of people—one who congratulated him on having a big well, another who commiserated with him on his bad luck in having no well at all. What gave the matter so much importance is the supposed connection the well established between the Red Fork wells and those of the Glenn field. The facts in the case appear to be as follows: Mr. Baker drilled two wells in that territory. The first one is on the Mary Covey land on the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of section 14-18-12. This was drilled about three months ago and so far as appearances at the well now go, it was a dry hole. There is certainly no sign of oil there at the present time. The casing has been drawn, but there is tubing in the hole. The tools have been removed, but the derrick still stands. This well is a little over four miles north of any production in the Glenn field. A short distance southwest of it are three gas wells, good for 6,000,000 to 10,000,000 feet, on the Sakheny tract in the same section. These are capped and not being used. From the hillside on which they are situated there spreads out a wide valley towards the Glenn field and through this runs Polecat creek. The forest of derricks in the Glenn field can be plainly seen off to the south. When Mr. Baker quit drilling on the Mary Covey land in section 14 he moved his tools over a mile west and a mile north and drilled a well on the Emma Starr land on the northeast quarter of section 10-18-12, and this is the well about which there has been so much mystery and about which so many different stories have been started. It is a mlie south and a half mile east of the Red Fork development on the ninety-sixth meridian. The Red Fork wells are on the pump and are producing about 2000 barrels a month. The Prairie Oil and Gas Company has a line in this field and takes the product. One can stand in the midst of the Red Fork wells and look over southeast and plainly see the derrick of the Baker No. 2. It stands at the edge of the corn field. When it was visited a few days ago it had been capped by a casing head on a five-foot joint and oil was oozing out through the nipple. The rumbling of the gas could be plainly heard below, so that there is no doubt about its being a producing well. The tools have been taken away and the derrick has been rebuilt. The rebuilding of the derrick adds to the mystery. Mr. Baker himself is not communicative. From the best information obtainable, it appears that a dispute arose as to the title of the ground on which the well is situated, and as soon as the drill touched the sand the well was filled with water to keep it from flowing and was then shut in. The value of the well in opening up connecting territory with the Glenn field is conjectural. The oil is darker than the Glenn oil, and is not from the same sand. It is more like the oil found in the Red Fork wells and it is altogether probable that the sand is a continuation of the Red Fork pay.

SHOOTING WELLS IN THE GLENN FIELD.

It is but recently that much attention has been called to the use of nitroglycerine in the Glenn field. All operators here from Ohio, West Virginia and Pennsylvania have been accustomed to shooting wells, it being a universal practice in those states. The sand in most parts of the Glenn field, however, is so porous, and the wells flow so freely, that shooting, as a rule, has been regarded as a useless expense. But the systematic and exhaustive development of the field that is now under full headway, and the decline of some of the wells in the older portion of the field, coupled with the discovery of several hog-backs or sections of hard, close sand, have suggested a resort to shooting. It is not known how many wells have been shot, probably fifty altogether, which is a moderate proportion of the 750 now producing. Various operators have various ideas as to the use of nitro-glycerine. In some cases squibbing has been found quite sufficient to induce a healthy increase of the output of the well. In such instances the casing is not drawn and a charge of 10 to 25 quarts is used. This does not injure the casing, and yet often breaks up the hard formation and makes a bigger and better well. As a rule, however, larger charges have been used, which involved the drawing of the casing. These charges run all the way from 120 to 200 quarts. Bass & Bowles used 200 quarts on a well and it started off at 500 barrels, having been down to 30 barrels before the shot, but it soon settled down to about 200 barrels. When it came to resetting the casing, difficulties were encountered owing to the broken condition of the hole and it has not yet been put in. It has also been found impossible up to the present time to draw the casing in the other eleven wells on this lease owing to the caving of the formations. It was proposed to shoot all the wells of the lease, but this can not be done until some more effective method of drawing the casing is discovered. Two well known producers, Messrs. Millikin and Selby, have shot a number of their wells with complete success. Both have had wide experience in the Ohio oil fields and they are thoroughly familiar with the use of nitro-glycerine. Mr. Millikin holds to the theory that every oil well is entitled to be shot. Mr. Selby shot some wells as soon as he drilled them in and before he set the casing. In one instance he got a 2500-barrel gusher and this well has remained a fine producer ever since. This was on the Edith M. Perryman tract in section 4-17-12. Both Messrs. Selby and Millikin are strong believers in the judicious use of nitroglycerine. But there are leases in the field on which no benefits have come from shooting and where wells have been completely put out of commission by it. Where heavy charges are used the well sometimes fills up and bridges over, necessitating a long and tedious job of cleaning out. In other instances the shoulder of the well has been blown off and there would be no seat left for the casing. In such cases the well is spoiled beyond any cure. So the conclusion reached from very extensive inquiry among operators is that nitroglycerine is by no means an unmixed benefit in the Glenn field.

SLOAN'S DEVELOPMENT IN SECTION 5.

When J. W. Sloan and Dallas people bought 160 acres of land in section 5-17-12 of the Glenn field for $160,000 some said it was a big price. As soon as Mr. Sloan and his associates came into possession of the property they began a very vigorous plan of development and the results have been highly satisfactory. The land is in two tracts—one of 40 acres and one of 120 acres. The 40 is in the southeast quarter and the 120 is in the northeast quarter. The sale was made by Frank Gillespie. He had drilled one well on the 40 and it showed for 500 barrels. Mr. Sloan, who is in charge of the development for the new owners, has confined his work so far to the 40 and has drilled five wells. The first two made together about 1300 barrels. The others are of less capacity, but the aggregate production is now about 3000 barrels. The entire product is being taken by The Texas Company. The wells are being put in close together and there will be room for 11 or 12 on the forty alone.

MORE WEST SIDE EXTENSION DEVELOPMENT.

Development continues with much vigor throughout the west extension of the Glenn field. The Laurel Oil and Gas Company has a well drilling on the Chessie McIntosh allotment, in section 13-17-11. This is farther west than any well yet started. Mention was made in this report two weeks ago that a rig had been put up by the Mountain Oil Company on the extreme western portion of section 18-17-11. This was an error. The rig was on the west side of 7-17-12. Since then the Mountain Oil Company has erected two additional

THE CRUDE PETROLEUM MARKET

Quotations on Credit Balances as Posted by the Pipe Lines.

SOUTHEAST TEXAS AND LOUISIANA.

Sun Company.

	Mch. 1.	Apl. 1.	May 7.	July 1.	July 31.
Spindletop	83	85	88	90	93
Sour Lake, 20 and up	81	83	86	88	91
Sour Lake, 18 and up	79	81	86	88	91
Sour Lake, 17 to 18	78	80	86	88	91
Batson, 20 and up	81	83	86	88	91
Batson, 17 to 20	78	80	83	85	88
Saratoga, 20 and up	80	83	86	88	91
Humble, heavy	83	85	90	92	94
Dayton, below 20	73	75	78	80	85

J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company.

	Feb. 26.	Mch. 12.	Apl. 13.	May 16.	July 2.
Sour Lake, lght	76	79	82	86	92
Sour Lake, heavy	76	79	82	86	92
Saratoga	72	75	82	86	92
Batson, light	72	75	82	86	92
Batson, heavy	72	75	82	86	92
Humble	74	77	82	90	95
Spindletop	78	80	85	88	92

The Texas Company.

	Mch. 11.	Apl. 12.	Jun. 5.	July 1.	Aug. 16.
Sour Lake	79	82	85	88	90
Saratoga	75	78	81	84	86
Humble	77	80	83	86	88
Jennings	72	75	78	83	85
Shreveport	72	75	78	83	85

Above prices do not include loading, storage or other charges on oil shipped by tank car.

NORTH TEXAS.

Corsicana, light	$1.02
Corsicana, heavy	.70
Henrietta, Texas	.95

KANSAS AND TERRITORIES.

Prairie Oil and Gas Company.

	Feb. 11.	Mch. 9.
32 gravity and over	$0.40	$0.41
32 to 31½ gravity	.37	.38
31½ to 31 gravity	.34	.35
31 to 30½ gravity	.31	.32
30½ to 30 gravity	.28	.29
Heavy or fuel oil	.27	.28

EASTERN STATES.

Seep Purchasing Agency.

	Feb. 11.	—March— 9.	13.
Pennsylvania	$1.63	$1.68	$1.78
Second sand	1.63	1.68	1.78
Tionesta oil	1.73	1.78	1.78
Amber oil	1.73	1.78	1.78
Corning	1.12	1.14	1.14
Newcastle	1.37	1.39	1.39
Cabell	1.20	1.22	1.22
Butler, Ohio	1.78	1.78	1.78
North Lima	.92	.94	.94
South Lima	.87	.89	.89
Indiana	.87	.89	.89
Casey, Ill.	.66	.68	.68
Princeton, Ind.	.66	.68	.68
Somerset	.87	.89	*1.20
Ragland	.60	.62	.62

*Advanced March 29.

CANADA.

Seep Purchasing Agency.

Petrolia	$1.34
Government bounty	.525
Total	$1.865

Note.—Oil Springs is 7c higher.

rigs in the same neighborhood and will drill three wells instead of two. The Laurel is expected to reach the sand in a few days.

AN IMPORTANT TEST.

Some time ago Captain W. C. Tyrrell of the Heywood Oil Company, and J. E. Crosbie, bought 160 acres of land in section 1-17-11 northwest of the field. The section is in line with the northwest extension of the field which is now attracting so much attention. They have commenced the erection of a rig on the William Bittle allotment in the southeast quarter of the section. It is just three-quarters of a mile northwest from the wells recently brought in by Captain Tyrrell for the Inland Oil Company in section 6. The rig is on the north side of Polecat creek and at the foot of the hills that run out toward the Glenn field. If Captain Tyrrell and Mr. Crosbie find oil in this test, it greatly enlarges the field in that direction.

MILLIKIN VISITS THE ILLINOIS FIELD.

W. H. Millikin visittd the Illinois field a few days ago and took a hasty view of the situation. He has a good deal of production there and keeps a pretty close watch on operations in that field. The same condition exists there that exists here—too much oil. The production is confined to four counties—Cole, Crawford, Cumberland and Lawrence—and amounts to about 125,000 barrels a day. Pipe line runs in August averaged 77,384 barrels. There were 461 wells drilled in August, of which 45 were dry holes. The production of these wells was placed at 11,240 barrels a day, or an average of 27 barrels per well. Thus the average falls far below that of the Indian Territory. Mr. Millikin says one-third of the oil is being taken and that is by the Ohio Oil Company, which is the only pipe line company buying oil in that field. Vast quantities of oil are going into producers' storage and there is a great tank building boom on there, just as there is here. He says the production of the field would be much larger if there was a market for the oil. Many operators are coming to the Mid-Continent fields, as they regard the opportunities here as being better. He says it is estimated that there are not as many people there by one-third as there were a year ago.

IMMENSE PIPE LINE RUNS.

Pipe line runs from the Mid-Continent region during the first two weeks of September have broken all records. The Prairie Oil and Gas Company handled within a few barrels of 113,000 barrels a day from the various fields, including the Glenn pool, while the Gulf Pipe Line Company ran 20,000 barrels a day and The Texas Company 14,000 barrels a day from the Glenn field, making a total of 149,000 barrels a day that has been taken care of this month by the pipe lines. In addition, producers in the Glenn pool have placed 15,000 to 20,000 barrels a day in their own storage. The total quantity of oil run, therefore, must be in the neighborhood of 165,000 barrels daily, which is something unprecedented. All of the pipe lines have surpassed former achievements by their work this month.

NOTES.

Captain Tyrrell has brought in his No. 7 on the Robert Pitman, Jr., 72 1-2 acres in section 7-17-12, and it is good for 400 barrels.

The Kansas-Oklahoma Oil Company's test in the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 32-18-12, a quarter of a mile north of section 5-17-12, in which there are some excellent wells, found the sand only 35 feet thick and but slightly productive.

J. R. R.

MID-CONTINENT PIPE LINE RUNS

(Month of August—Complete.)

Prairie Oil and Gas Company.

	Total.	Average.
Runs in August	3,213,548	103,663
Deliveries in August	2,281,437	73,595
Tanked in August	932,111	30,068
Runs in July	3,053,285	98,493
Deliveries in July	2,325,472	75,015
Tanked in July	727,813	23,478
August increase runs	160,263	5,170
August decrease deliveries	44,035	1,420
August increase tanked	204,298	6,590

TOTAL RUNS AND DELIVERIES.

Month of August.	Runs.	Deliveries.
Prairie O. and G. Co.	3,213,548	2,281,437
Gulf Pipe Line Co.	558,000	100,000
The Texas Company	372,000	45,000
Totals	4,143,548	2,426,437

Comparisons, July and August.

Put into tanks, August	1,717,111
Put into tanks, July	1,472,513
Increase tanked, August	244,598
Daily average runs, August	133,663
Daily average runs, July	126,710
Increase daily av. runs, August	6,953
Daily average deliveries, August	78,272
Daily average deliveries, July	78,992
Decrease daily av. deliveries, Aug.	720

MID-CONTINENT STOCKS OF CRUDE ON SEPTEMBER 1.

Prairie Oil and Gas Co	28,278,754
Gulf Pipe Line Co. (est.)	2,046,122.00
The Texas Co. (est.)	1,583,000
In producers' tanks, (est.)	5,802,000
Total	37,709,121.15

PIPE LINE RUNS.

(September 1 to 14.)

Prairie Oil and Gas Company.

First 2 weeks, Sept.	Total.	Average.
Runs	1,581,818	112,987
Deliveries	1,054,789	75,342
Tanked	527,029	37,645
First 2 weeks, August.	**Total.**	**Average.**
Runs	1,415,224	101,087
Deliveries	999,645	71,403
Tanked	415,579	29,684
Comparisons, 2 weeks.	**Total.**	**Average.**
Sept. increase runs	166,594	11,900
Sept. increase deliveries	55,144	3,939
Sept. increase tanked	111,450	7,961

Gulf Pipe Line Company.
(Estimated.)

First 2 weeks Sept.	Total.	Average.
Runs	280,000	20,000
Deliveries (tank cars)	21,000	1,500
Tanked	259,000	18,500
First 2 weeks Aug.	**Total.**	**Average.**
Runs	224,000	16,000
Delveries (tank cars)	42,000	3,000
Tanked	182,000	13,000
Comparison, 2 weeks.	**Total.**	**Average.**
Sept. increase runs	56,000	4,000
Sept. decrease deliveries	21,000	1,500
Sept. increase tanked	77,000	5,500

The Texas Company.
(Estimated.)

First 2 weeks, Sept.	Total.	Average.
Runs	196,000	14,000
Deliveries	21,000	1,500
Tanked	175,000	12,500
First 2 weeks, August.	**Total.**	**Average.**
Runs	168,000	12,000
Deliveries	14,000	1,000
Tanked	154,000	11,000
Comparisons, 2 weeks.	**Total.**	**Average.**
Sept. increase runs	28,000	2,000
Sept. increase deliveries	7,000	500
Sept. increase tanked	21,000	1,500

SUMMARY OF GULF COAST FIELDS

(September 1 to 15.)

What goes up must come down, and this is as true of oil wells as it is of balloons, the most recent example being afforded by the new wells at Jennings. The production of the old reliable Louisiana field rose rapidly during the latter part of August and the first week of September, reaching 25,000 barrels, or thereabouts, but it has now declined to about 16,000 barrels. To be exact, on September 15 it was estimated at 15,900 barrels, which is only 1450 barrels more than the output recorded on August 15. The spurt was caused by the new wells on the Latreille 40 acres and the Jennings-Heywood Syndicate's fee simple land, west of the 40 acres. The Producers No. 14 on the 40 acres made over 5000 barrels a day immediately after it was brought in, about the first of the month. The No. 15, near it, was rated a 2000-barrel well at the start. Both have declined, and their combined output is now within 5000 barrels. The Jennings-Heywood Syndicate's No. 37, offsetting the Producers No. 14 and No. 15, which came in good for 3500 barrels, has gone to 1600 barrels, and the Syndicate No. 34 on the Rex lease of the Latreille 40 acres has declined from 2000 to 1200 barrels. The most marked change, however, has occurred in the wells on the Houssiere-Latreille 160 acres—the new territory constituting the southern extension of the field. The Producers No. 10, which was the first to be completed in this territory, two months ago, has declined from 1600 barrels to about 200 barrels, and the No. 13, near it, which made 3000 barrels a day for a time, has dropped to 500 barrels. These wells have all made a lot of oil, and, incidentally, a comfortable profit for their owners. The diminution in their output is a natural process. No one expected them to flow forever at such a healthy rate. Both the Producers Company and the Jennings-Heywood Syndicate are protecting their lines. Fifteen wells were drilling in the Jennings field on September 15, as compared with 12 on August 15.

SOUTHEAST TEXAS DEVELOPMENTS.

Bowles brothers have extended the Spindletop field 700 feet southwest from block 36 of the Hogg-Swayne tract by completing a 250-barrel well on the McFaddin lease. This development is not far south of the location of the old Lucas gusher. It has caused a rush for sub-leases, but little land is to be had near the well. At Saratoga the Sun Company has completed a 250-barrel well on the Petty five acres, nearly 2000 feet south of the principal development. The same company completed a 200-barrel well on the West Liberty 10 acres in the Dayton field, near the west line of section 125.

THE CRUDE OIL MARKET.

There has been a perceptible weakening in the Gulf Coast oil market this month, particularly at Jennings, where offers of oil on board cars in large lots are reported at 90 to 95 cents a barrel, as against $1 to $1.05 last month. Spot sales have not lost as much strength as oil in big quantities. At Humble a six months contract on a small production is reported at 95 cents. The ruling price in that field, however, is about 98 cents. Spindletop holds up to 97 cents. Contracts at Batson were made last month to the end of the year at 97 cents, at Sour Lake at 97 1-2 cents, and at Saratoga at 93 cents. One purchasing company is offering 97 cents on six months contracts for Spindletop oil and 93 cents on ten months contracts. This is taken to indicate a lower market next year when the two 8-inch trunk lines from Indian Territory will be delivering Glenn crude to the Gulf coast in large quaneities. None of the pipe line companies are very keen after oil at present, the explanation being that they have enough to fill contracts and supply orders and do not wish to take on a surplus of highpriced oil. Both the Guffey Company and The Texas Company have production of their own, and it is stated that they are getting nearly enough to supply all their requirements. Furthermore, this is the dull season in the fuel oil business. The situation points to anything but a strong market.

PORT SHIPMENTS OF TEXAS OIL.

Shipments of crude from Port Arthur and Sabine during the first half of September amounted to 118,520 barrels, and of refinery products 89,619 barrels, as compared wtih 185,270 barrels of crude and 254,407 barrels of refinery products shipped through the two ports during the corresponding period in August. On September 2 the steamer Rocklight cleared from The Texas Company's docks at Port Arthur with 29,151 barrels of refined oil, consigned to Rotterdam, Holland. The Sun Company's steamer Toledo cleared from Sabine on September 12 with 21,294 barrels of crude oil, consigned to the Tehuantepec railroad at Coatzacoalcos, Mexico.

GULF COAST PRODUCTION.

Gulf coast production on September 15 was estimated at 49,315 barrels as compared with 53,855 barrels on August 31 and 49,290 barrels on August 15. The decline as compared with August 31 was largely due to the falling off at Jennings, which was credited on September 15 with 15,900 barrels as compared with 19,975 barrels on August 31 and 14,450 barrels on August 15. The output of the Southeast Texas districts on September 15 was put at 33,065 barrels as compared with 33,700 barrels on August 31 and 34,510 barrels on August 15. The Louisiana districts on September 15 were credited with 16,250 barrels, as compared with 20,155 barrels on August 31 and 14,780 barrels on August 15.

WELL OPERATIONS.

Forty-three wells were completed in the Gulf Coast region during the first half of September, of which 32 were producers, credited with an initial output of 5420 barrels, an average of 169.3 barrels per well; 8 were dry and 3 were gassers. The record for the first half of August was 34 completions, 24 being producers with new production amounting to 5515 barrels, an average of 229.8 barrels per well, 9 being dry and one a gasser. Jennings is credited with 3300 barrels of the new production, as against 3600 barrels credited to this district during the corresponding period in August. Three wells furnished

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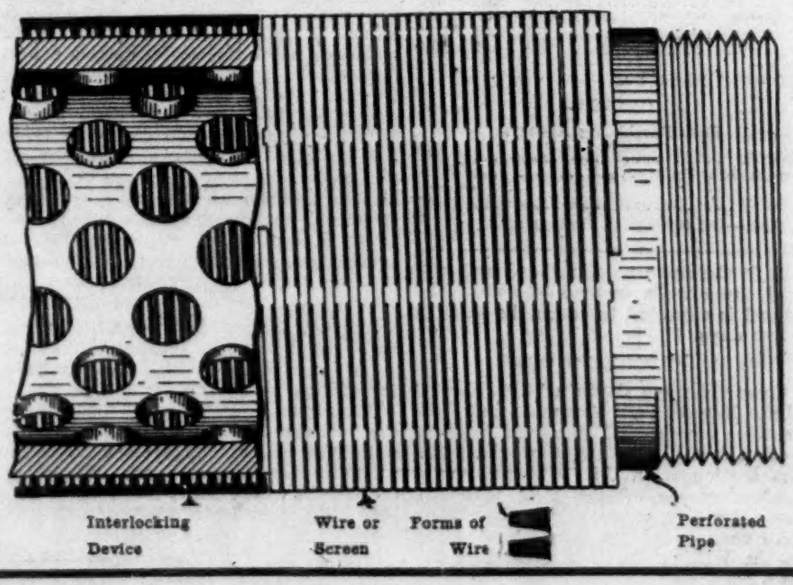

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the new production at Jennings in the first half of the present month as against two during the first half of August. On September 15 there were 126 wells drilling and 27 rigs reported, a total of 153, as against 118 wells drilling and 24 rigs, or a total of 143, on August 15.

Following are the tables of production and well operations, and the field reports for the first half of September:

GULF COAST PRODUCTION.

SOUTHEAST TEXAS.

District.	Aug. 15.	Aug. 31.	Sept. 15.
Saratoga	5,850	5,590	5,650
Batson	7,320	6,650	6,170
Humble	7,620	8,100	7,675
Sour Lake	8,700	8,500	8,150
Spindletop	4,520	4,400	4,725
Dayton	500	460	695
Totals	34,510	33,700	33,065

LOUISIANA DISTRICTS.

Jennings	14,450	19,795	15,900
Caddo	270	300	270
Welsh	60	60	80
Totals	14,780	20,155	16,250

GULF COAST REGION.

Southeast Texas	34,510	33,700	33,065
Louisiana	14,780	20,155	16,250
Totals	49,290	53,855	49,315

GULF COAST WELL SUMMARY.

WELLS COMPLETED.

District.	Com.	Pdc.	Dry.	Abd.	Pdn.
Saratoga	6	4	2	1	290
Batson	9	7	2	0	320
Humble	8	2	**6	4	420
Spindletop	7	7	0	0	540
Dayton	1	1	0	0	200
Sour Lake	7	7	0	0	325
Jennings	3	3	0	1	3300
Caddo	1	0	*1	1	....
Welsh	1	1	0	0	25
Totals	43	32	11	7	5420
First half Aug.	34	24	10	11	5515
Difference	9	8	1	4	95

* Gasser. ** Two gassers.

WELLS DRILLING AND RIGS.

District.	Drilling. Aug. 31.	Drilling. Sept. 15.	—Rigs.— Aug. 31.	—Rigs.— Sept. 15.	Total. Sept. 15.
Saratoga	8	9	4	1	10
Batson	14	9	2	3	12
Humble	55	64	12	12	76
Spindletop	8	4	0	1	5
Dayton	4	4	0	0	4
Sour Lake	12	14	1	3	17
Jennings	8	15	3	3	18
Caddo	8	7	2	4	11
Welsh	1	0	0	0	0
Totals	118	126	24	27	153
Total, August 31					142

GULF COAST WELL OPERATIONS.

1907.	Comp.	Prod.	Gas.	Dry.
January	78	55	..	23
February	66	50	..	16
March	106	83	2	23
April	91	82	3	9
May	54	45	..	9
June	85	57	3	28
July	75	60	2	15
August	80	59	6	21

1907.	New Prod.	*Rigs.	Av. new wells.
January	6,425	96	116.8
February	10,525	158	210.5
March	15,430	155	185.9
April	13,845	138	168.8
May	5,385	128	119.7
June	7,869	136	138.0
July	6,090	150	101.5
August	12,409	142	210.3

* This column embraces wells drilling and rigs up on the last day of each month.

HUMBLE.

COMPLETED.

Producers 52, Rogers; 400 bbls.
Sun 24, Bailey; 20 bbls.
Producers 47, Landslide; dry, abandoned.
Producers 49, Rogers; dry; abandoned.
Producers 51, Rogers; dry, abandoned.
Guffey 1, Barrett of Strange; dry, abandoned.
Kirk Hamil 4, Barrett; gasser.
Simms 11, Mason; gasser.
Completed 8, producing 2, dry 4, gassers 2, abandoned 4; new production, 420 bbls.

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DRILLING.

Kirk Hamil 1, Patterson; cable tools.
Kirk Hamil 2, Patterson; shut down; gas.
Kirk Hamil 3, Patterson; shut down; gas.
Kirk Hamil 4, Barrett; shut down; gas.
Kirk Hamil 5, Barrett.
Cheek & Orr 1, Cheek 1-3 acre; testing.
Decker & Paddock 1, Moore; shut down.
Tomlinson & Soden 1, Weed; shut down.
McKallip & Fondren 1, Rogers.
Guffey 2, Barrett of Strange.
Guffey 3, Barrett of Strange; shut down.
Cheek and others 1, Eckols; shut down.
Hermann 1, Hermann; shut down; old gas well.
Hermann 2, Hermann; shut down.
Starlight 4, Holmes.
Starlight 5, Holmes; shut down.
Ninety-Nine 24, Weingate.
Dean & O'Laughlin 1, Holmes; shut down.
Dean & O'Laughlin 2, Holmes; shut down.
Granberry & Smith 15, Hermann; shut down.
Ward & Donoghue 1, Long; shut down.
Underwood 1, Hargraves; cable tools.
Devore 4, Hermann; shut down.
West 1, Isaacs; shut down.
Fondren 9, Weed; shut down.
Beatty 21, Eckols; shut down.
Beatty 22, Eckols; shut down.
Cleveland 1, Dannenbaum; pulling casing.
Donoghue & Hornbeck 1, Donlin.
Flynn & Hamil, Patterson; testing.
Rockybilt 3, Moore; shut down.
Decker & Paddock 1, Adams; wildcat.
Esperson 1, Long; shut down.
Esperson 2, Long; shut down.
Esperson 4, Hermann.
Eckols 5, Eckols; shut down.
Harper & Co. 13, Wren; shut down.
Burt-McGaffey 5, Stevens; shut down.
Sun 4, Isaacs; cable tools.
Sun 9, Gaffney; shut down.
Sun 20, Moore; shut down.
Sun 21, Moore; shut down.
Sun 23, Weed; shut down; old gas well.
Sun 26, Moore.
Sun 27, Weed.
Sun 28, Bailey.
Sun 31, Bailey.
Hank O'Neil 9, Eckols; cable tools.
Minnis & Horne 5, Demerritt.
Simms 1, Mason.
Farrish 1, Hirsch.
Cheek & Benckenstein 1, Donlin; shut down.
Hermann 25, Hermann.
Hermann 22, Hermann.
Producers 46, Bering-Cortes.
Producers 50, Rogers; shut down.
Producers 53, Brockman.
Producers 54, Conway; testing.
Producers 56, Landslide.
Producers 57, Fant & Freund; reaming out.
Producers 58, Conway.
Producers 59, Brockman.
Producers 60, Conway.
Moonshine-Producers 10, Long; testing.
Drilling, 64.

RIGS.

Beatty 26, Eckols; old derrick.
Eckols 6, Eckols; old derrick.
Woods & Meadows 2, Moore; old derrick.
Fondren 2, Hoge; old derrick.
Middletown 3, Hirsch; old derrick.
Sun 22, Moore; old derrick.
Moonshine-Producers 39, Fant & Freund; old derrick.
Producers 55, Rogers; old derrick.
Producers 61, Rogers; new derrick.
Producers 62, Rogers; new derrick.
Hermann 23, Hermann; old derrick.
Hermann 24, Hermann; old derrick.
Rigs, 12.

ABANDONED.

Producers 47, Landslide.
Producers 49, Rogers.
Producers 51, Rogers.
Guffey 1, Barrett of Strange.
Abandoned, 4.

NOTE.

Esperson 4, Hermann, after pulling drill pipe and getting ready to go back with strainer, blew out for two hours; hole thought not to be lost.

SPINDLETOP.

COMPLETED.

Arcola 1, block 33, Yellow Pine; pumping 25 bbls.
Unity 24, Gladys City, block 33; pumping 20 bbls.
Bowles Bros. 2, McFaddin, on sublease from the Big Five Oil Co., 700 feet southwest of block 36 of the Hogg-Swayne; 240 bbls.
Thresher & Davis, block 19, Gladys City; 20 bbls.
Williams & Heilbron, old Beatty lease; 25 bbls.
Smith & Co. 14, Heywood lease; 75 bbls.
Kathleen Oil Co., Weed; 135 bbls.
Completed 7, producing 7; new production, 540 bbls.

DRILLING.

Guffey 90, Gladys farm.
Guffey 91, Gladys farm.
Ras Oil Co., old Spindletop Oil Co. 5 acres.
Big Five Oil Co. 1, Bass & Tucker lease, on McFaddin; ready to set strainer.
Drilling, 4.

RIGS.

W. B. Tucker and associates 1, Tucker 10 acres of the McFaddin.

DERRICKS.

Guffey 88, Gladys farm.
Guffey 92, Gladys farm.
Park et al. 1-4 mile east of block 33, McFaddin.
Cassie 9, Higgins.
F. D. Smith & Co. 15, Heywood lease.

LOCATIONS.

Big Five Oil Co. 2, Bass & Tucker lease, about 150 feet northwest of Bowles 2.

NOTES.

Great interest centers at this time in the extreme southeastern part of the field, where the Bowles Bros. 2 on a sublease from the Big Five Oil Company is producing 240 barrels a day. This well is about 700 feet from the old Hogg-Swayne development and proves up a large area in this part of the McFaddin tract.

F. D. Smith & Co. have located a derrick as close to this development as possible on the Heywood lease in the southeastern corner, and will drill.

W. B. Tucker and associates have a rig up to drill on the Tucker 10 acres of the McFaddin.

The Big Five Oil Company has located about 150 feet from the Bowles 2.

T. H. Bass has subleased from the Big Five Oil Company a strip 300 feet east of Bowles 2, and will develop at once; derrick ordered; will pay the lessors 25 per cent royalty.

SOUR LAKE.

COMPLETED.

Texas 95, Texas farm; 75 bbls.
Texas 98, Texas farm; 10 bbls.
Texas 100, Texas farm; 100 bbls.
Young & Anderson 1, Swayne; 75 bbls.
Young & Crosbie 1, strip 1 Wirt Davis; 15 bbls.
Minor 20, Higgins; 25 bbls.
Minor 21, Higgins; 25 bbls.
Completed 7, producing 7; new production, 325 bbls.

DRILLING.

Texas 102, Texas.
Texas 103, Texas.
Texas 104, Texas.
Minor 2, Jackson.
Edna 1, Jackson.
Francis 2, Rodgers.
Chappell & Co. 1, Heywood (old Biggs & Johnson 4.)
Young & Anderson, Swayne.
Keever & Watts 4, Hughes.
Gilbert 31, Gilbert.
Ruth 2, Wirt Davis.
Terry 5, Wirt Davis.
Sun 10, Glass (reported as No. 13 in last report.)
Minor 20, Minor.
Drilling, 14.

RIGS.

Young & Crosbie 1, Wirt Davis.
Young 16, Empire State.
Rico 1, block C, Wirt Davis.
Rigs, 3.

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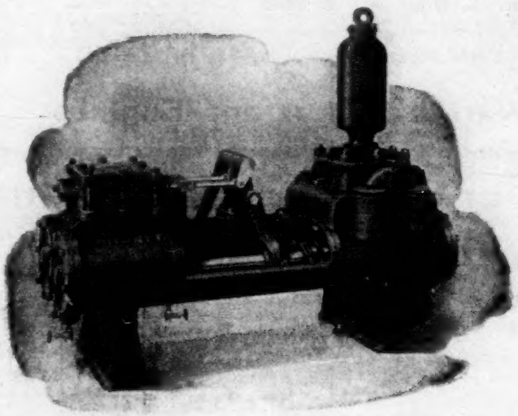

It has heavy cast iron liners, easily removable; suction valves are in separate chambers, easily accessible; removal of the fluid end cap exposes all discharge valves; air chamber removable; fluid end pistons have expansion rings; levers are fitted with roller bearings; the renewal of the rollers saves the constant supplying of the levers and cross heads; no valve bolts in this pump to break; companion flanges with all flanged openings, and a full set of wrenches with each Pump; all parts absolutely interchangeable.

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DERRICKS.

Brown and others, Wash Brown.
Dodge & McDonald 1, Guedry.
Terry 1, strip 20, Wirt Davis.
Texas 101, Texas farm.
Derricks, 4.

BATSON.

COMPLETED.

Guffey 45, Choate; 60 bbls.
Guffey 42, Choate; 50 bbls.
Poverty 4, lease 2, Paraffine 30 acres; 75 bbls.
Reliance 2, Heywood; 25 bbls.
Allison Bros. 5, Moonshine; 15 bbls.
Browning 6, State land; 20 bbls.
Ada Belle 13, Honeymoon; dry.
Ennis, Middlebrooks-Ashe; salt water.
Christian, Milholme; 75 bbls.
Completed 9, producing 7, dry 2; new production 320 bbls.

DRILLING.

Guffey 70, Wing.
Guffey 71, Wing.
Guffey 73, Wing.
Guffey 46, Choate.
Guffey 14, Knight; shallow.
Reliance 1, Lovett & Davis.
Sun 16, Paraffine.
Denman 1, Hooks.
Hefley & Edwards, strip 6, Milhome.
Drilling, 9.

RIGS.

Ada Belle 4, Moonshine.
Allison Bros. 2.
Higgins 15, Higgins.
Rigs, 3.

SARATOGA.

COMPLETED.

Sun 34, Petty 5 acres; 250 bbls.
Sun 35, Ogden; 15 bbls.
Paggi 3, Kirby 2 1-2 acres; 10 bbls.
Rio Bravo 227, Rio Bravo; 15 bbls.
McLemore & Co. 1, Carney; artesian water.
Daley 3, McShane; salt water.
Completed 6, producing 4, dry 2; new production, 290 bbls.

DRILLING.

Rio Bravo 243, Rio Bravo.
Rio Bravo 203, Rio Bravo; going over strainer preparatory to cleaning out and resetting.
Daley 4, McShane.
Peerless 1, McShane.
Saratoga 2, Hooks 4 acres.
Santa Fe 17, Santa Fe.
Sun 36, Brice & Bradley.
Guffey 15, B. B. B. & C.
Cotton, Young acre; completed Cole No. 2; waiting on standard rig.
Drilling, 9.

RIGS.

Britton 7, Deutser.

ABANDONED.

McLemore & Co. 1, Carney.

NOTE.

It was erroneously stated in the last report that the Peerless Nos. 3 and 4 wells had been abandoned. Both of these wells are good producers.

DAYTON.

COMPLETED.

Sun 16, West Liberty 10 acres; 200 bbls.

DRILLING.

Trammel 3, Neizart; shut down.
Dayton 1, section 125; shut down.
Wilson & Bullard 2, Bradford; shut down.
Andrews & Fox 2; after their blowout September 10, in cleaning out they twisted off several joints of 4-inch pipe and lost bit in hole; they are pumping mud in hole and expect to sidetrack the bit.
Drilling, 4.

NOTE.

Babcock and others have made location for their No. 15 on Paraffine just north of their No. 14.

HENRIETTA.

COMPLETED.

Root 6, 400 ft; 8 bbls.
Root 7, 400 ft; salt water.
Corsicana Pet. Co. 5, Hunt Fee, 400 ft; 7 bbls.
Corsicana Pet. Co. 1, Hunt-McGregor Fee, 400 ft; 7 bbls.
Corsicana Pet. Co. 2, Hunt-McGregor Fee, 400 ft; 7 bbls.
Corsicana Pet. Co. 3, Hunt-McGregor Fee, 700 ft; 15 bbls.
Corsicana Pet. Co. 4, Hunt-McGregor Fee, 400 ft; 7 bbls.
Corsicana Pet. Co. 5, Hunt-McGregor Fee, 400 ft; salt water.
Completed 8, producing 6, dry 2; new production 51 bbls.

DRILLING.

Corsicana Pet. Co. 1, Joyce, 200 ft; waiting for repairs.
Corsicana Pet. Co. 1, Smyers, 1000 ft.
Corsicana Pet. Co. 3, Landrum, 200 ft.
Corsicana Pet. Co. 1, Stine lease.
Clayco 2, Lochridge, 1300 ft; reaming for 6-inch.
Clayco 1, Runge; standing.
Sun Co. 1, Landrum, 850 ft; fishing.
Producers 1, Byers Bros., 800 ft; twisted off; fishing.
Pioneer 1, 1100 feet; standing.
Petrolia 1, Reed-Winfrey; fishing.
Drilling, 10.

DERRICKS.

Sun Co. 1, Beatty 40 acres of Lochridge.

NOTES.

L. J. Black of Beaumont is here looking after the drilling of Clayco 2 on Lochridge.

M. Doane of the Sun Company is here looking after the Sun Company's interests and the starting of the Sun well on the Beatty 40 acres of the Lochridge.

Frank Cullinan was here September 12 looking after the Producers 1 on the Byers Bros.

JENNINGS.

COMPLETED.

Producers 14, Latreille 40 acres; 2950 bbls.
Getty 1, Clemont tract; 100 bbls.
Jennings-Heywood Syndicate 40, Fee Simple; 250 bbls.
Completed 3, producing 3; new production, 3300 bbls.

DRILLING.

Crowley Oil and Mineral 29 and 32, Crowley farm.

The Independence Iron Works Co.

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Producers 11, 16, 17, 18 and 19, Latreille tract.
Haifleigh 3, Latreille 40 acres.
Jennings-Heywood Oil Syndicate 6, Fee Simple; drilling deeper.
Jennings-Heywood Oil Syndicate 41 and 42, Fee Simple.
Duson & Lyons 1, King tract, lot 4.
Mattison Oil Company 2, Latreille 40 acres.
Hill & Co. 1, Latreille 40 acres.
Guffey 1, King tract, lot 7.
Drilling, 15.

RIGS.

Jennings-Heywood Oil Syndicate 43 and 44, Fee Simple.
Kneipp Water Cure 3, Latreille 40 acres.
Rigs, 3.

ABANDONED.

Crowley Oil and Mineral 25.

PRODUCTION.

Producers Oil Co	6,500
Jennings-Heywood Oil Syndicate	3,800
Crowley Oil and Mineral Co	1,100
Zigler & Co	1,000
Heywood Oil Co	800
Orion Oil Co	300
Evangeline Oil Co	400
J. M. Guffey Petroleum Co	850
Chicago-Jennings Oil Co	250
Haifleigh Oil Co	150
Jennings Oil Co	25
Benckenstein & Frere	25
Shippers Oil Co	700
Total production	15,900

CADDO.

COMPLETED.

Dixie 2, Glassell; gasser.

DRILLING.

Townsite 1, Richardson.
Producers 2, Heilperin & Liebman; trying to pull casing.
Caddo Gas and Oil 2, Smith; in sand rock.
Richardson & Hughes 1, Pitts; in gumbo.
Daniel & Alday 1, Wadkins; bailed and small showing of oil.
Producers 1, Black bayou.
Big Four 2, Guy; in gumbo.
Drilling, 7.

RIGS.

Caddo Gas and Oil 5, Smith.
Caddo Gas and Oil 6, Smith.
Hunter 4, Caddo Oil and Mining.
Rigs, 3.

ABANDONED.

Dixie 1, Dickson.

WELSH.

COMPLETED.

Hill Top Oil Company, Hill Top tract; 25 bbls.

WILDCAT NOTES.

H. R. Decker has started his test in the northeastern part of Burleson county, near the Brazos river. The indications in this section are quite favorable. Oil has been found in four shallow wells, varying in depth from 37 to 80 feet, west of the river, and there are oil seeps on the river bank. The locality where the indications exist is known as Teel prairie.

The Bonweir Oil and Mineral Company will shortly start a test near Bonwier in Newton county, Texas, where the company has leased 2700 acres.

The Carroll Oil and Drilling Company is preparing to start another test at High Island, this time on the property of C. T. Cade & Co. The same company has drilled a number of wells at High Island without result.

A core barrel is to be used on the test of the American Sulphur and Oil Company, south of Liberty, Texas.

A test is to be drilled by the Yoakum Oil and Mineral Company on the F. A. Scheubel place northeast of Yoakum, Texas. W. S. Sweeney is in charge.

SHIPMENTS OF OIL FROM PORT ARTHUR

DATE	RIG	NAME OF VESSEL	LOADED BY	CONSIGNEE	DESTINATION	GRADE	CRD. BBLS.	R'F'D BBLS
Sept.								
2	Barge	Spindletop	The Texas Co.	Guyton & Co.	Galveston	Crude	3,203	
2	Ss.	Rocklight	"	The Texas Co.	Rotterdam	Refined		29,151
3	"	Northtown	"	"	Baltimore, Md.	Crude	22,089	
3	"	"	"	"	"	Bunker	1,700	
3	"	Florida	"	"	Amesville	Refined		11,081
3	"	Ligonier	Gulf Ref'g Co.	Gulf Ref'g Co.	Bayonne, N. J.	Crude	19,108	
3	"	"	"	"	"	Refined		12,334
3	"	"	"	"	"	Asphalt		500
5	Barge	Spindletop	The Texas Co.	The Texas Co.	Galveston	Crude	4,476	
6	"	Magnolia	"	"	Del. Riv. Sta.	Bunker	66	
7	"	"	"	"	"	Refined		6,677
8	Ss.	Florida	"	"	"	Crude	10,216	
8	Barge	Spindletop	"	"	Galveston	Crude	1,258	
9	Ss.	Florida	"	"	Del. Riv. Sta.	Bunker	1,757	
9	"	Washentaw	Gulf Ref'g Co.	Gulf Ref'g Co.	Gibsons Point	Refined		25,523
9	"	"	"	"	"	Crude	1,888	
9	Barge	Conneaut	"	"	Pt. Tampa	"	17,181	
10	"	Spindletop	The Texas Co.	The Texas Co.	Galvestion	"	4,183	
13	"	"	"	"	Gretna, La.	"	4,223	
13	"	Allegheny	Gulf Ref'g Co.	Gulf Ref'g Co.	"	Refined		4,353
							91,348	89,619
Miscellaneous dock deliveries by the Gulf Refining Co. to tugs and barges, Crude							495	
Miscellaneous dock deliveries by The Texas Company to tugs and barges, Crude							2,180	
TOTAL BARRELS FOR FIRST HALF OF SEPTEMBER							94,023	89,619

SHIPMENTS OF OIL FROM SABINE*

DATE	RIG	NAME OF VESSEL	LOADED BY	CONSIGNEE	DESTINATION	GRADE	R'F'D BBLS	CRL. BBLS.
Sept. 12	Ss.	Toledo	Sun P. L. Co.	Teh. Nat. R. R.	Puerto Mex.	Crude	21,294	
Miscellaneous dock deliveries by the Higgins O. & F. Co. to tugs and barges							21,294	
							3,203	
TOTAL BARRELS FOR FIRST HALF OF SEPTEMBER							24,297	

*This table includes shipments from Sabine Pass, Texas.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Texas.

Lillian Oil Company of Beaumont, incorporated with $2000 capital by Harry Heilbron, Andrew Williams and Joe Kelley.

Diamond Flatt Oil Company of Beaumont incorporated with $4000 capital, by William Meagher, Frank Meagher, Andrew Meagher and J. E. Todd.

Ras Oil Company of Beaumont incorporated with $3000 capital stock to drill on Spindletop; incorporators, Ras Landry, sheriff of Jefferson county; L. Solinsky, Mose Solinsky, E. A. McDowell, H. Hecht and W. A. Coward.

Oklahoma.

Progress Oil, Gas and Mining Company of Cleveland incorporated with $100,000 capital stock by Thomas F. Gailey, O. C. Wing, J. F. Height and others.

Indian Territory.

Bartlesville Oil Refining Company, organized with William A. Coutant of Oklahoma City secretary, treasurer and general manager; brick buildings will be erected; cost of buildings and machinery, $125,000; product, all refined oils and all by-products of petroleum; daily capacity, 1000 barrels of crude oil; principal address, Oklahoma City, O. T.

Lone Star Oil and Gas Company of Hoffman; incorporators, G. E. Carney, J. W. Brown, D. W. Kinsey and B. B. Halbert; capital stock $50,000.

LATE NEWS FROM TULSA.

TULSA, I. T., SEPT. 18.—(Special.) The McKallip-Schoenberg well at Morris has developed 40,000,000 feet of gas. This is causing much delay in bringing the well in.

The election yesterday resulted in the adoption of the constitution, which means statehood, by a large majority.

Prohibition also carried by a large majority.

The election for governor is still in doubt. Haskell, democrat, seems to be in the lead. J. R. R.

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I will give you free 1000 acres leases of late date on tenth royalty to sink one and, if necessary, two test wells, and you sink them on your own leases and own them yourself, except tenth royalty. My object is to test the territory, no drilling having been done here except shallow wells for water, as above.

The 1000 acres of leases are worth more than 10,000 acres in most unproven territory. Come and investigate at once. Will not k.. time for you, but will show you quickly; nor do I want you to come unless you mean business; though I will expect you to turn the proposition down if not suited.

Address A. P. DYKE, Hope, Ark.

FOR SALE OR LEASE.

561 Acres in the Caddo City and Annanias Oil Territory.

One acre situated in the N. E. quarter of the N. E. quarter of Sec. 11, Twp. 20 north, Range 16 west, Caddo parish, La., commencing at the N. E. corner of Sec. 11, thence W. 70 yds., thence S. 70 yds., thence E. 70 yds., thence N. 70 yds.; this acre is about 650 feet from the 500-barrel gusher brought in by the Producers Oil Company July 23.

560 acres described as follows: 160 acres being the E. half of the E. half of Sec. 3, Twp. 19, Range 16. 84 acres of the W. half of the N. E. quarter of said Sec. 3, adjoining above described 160 acres. 160 acres of the N. E. quarter of Sec. 10, Twp. 19, Range 16. 80 acres the E. half of the N. W. quarter of Sec. 10, Twp. 19, Range 10, two and one-half miles S. W. of Mooringsport and approximately three and one-half miles due south of the Annanias oil field, in Caddo parish, La.

Write to E. R. MOORING, Cleburne, Texas.

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I have a nice line of oil leases and production in the Glenn pool and over the Mid-Continent field for sale. If you will write me I will send you a description of these properties, together with price. CHAS. E. KING, Rooms 1, 2 and 3, Friend Jones Building, Tulsa, I. T. P. O. Box 576.

Oil Investors' Journal
Sixth Year.

HOLLAND S. REAVIS, Editor.
BURTON E. NEWCOMB, Business Manager.

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Galveston, Texas.—Chas. Daferner, 2111 Market Street; E. E. Block, Twenty-third and Postoffice Streets.

Humble, Texas.—Heaton & Polk.

Sour Lake, Texas.—Hooks Drug Store.

San Antonio, Texas.—Louis Book & Cigar Company, 521 East Houston Street.

Saratoga, Texas.—J. P. Collins.

Henrietta, Texas.—Postoffice News Stand.

New Orleans.—O. E. Hill, 108 St. Charles Street.

Shreveport, La.—Robbins & Browne, Phoenix Hotel.

Tulsa, I. T.—Robinson Hotel News Stand; Hannon's Book Store; City Book Store.

Muskogee, I. T.—Turner Hotel News Stand. Katy Hotel News Stand.

Kiefer, I. T.—M. O. Stephenson.

Okmulgee, I. T.—Postoffice Book Store.

Independence, Kan.—Carl Leon News Stand.

Chicago, Ill.—Postoffice News Company, 176 Dearborn Street.

PAYMENTS UNDER NEW GROSS RECEIPTS LAW DUE OCTOBER 1.

Payments of the gross receipts tax for the third quarter of the present year will be due October 1, and will then be made for the first time in accordance with the provisions of the new Kennedy law as enacted by the last Texas legislature. This act was approved by the governor on May 16, and went into effect on August 11, ninety days after the adjournment of the legislature. It takes the place of the Kennedy law of 1905, under which payments of the gross receipts tax have heretofore been made, and reserves all the penalties and liabilities of that law, but makes certain changes in the schedule of taxes relating to the oil industry. Principal among these modifications is the reduction of the tax on oil production from 1 per cent of the market value, as stipulated in the old law, to one-half of 1 per cent, which is the present requirement. Senator Kellie and Representative Adams, both of the Beaumont district, led in the fight for the oil producers, and were largely instrumental in securing the reduction in favor of the oil men.

Certain of the provisions of the law of 1905 were contested on constitutional grounds, among these being the tax of 2 per cent on all tank cars and other private cars. The Supreme Court sustained the point thus raised against the tax on tank cars, with the result that the new law makes the tax applicable only to gross receipts from the operation in the state of cars owned by foreign corporations.

In the old law the definition of a wholesale dealer in oil was obscure, and under the wording it was contended that refiners were liable to the tax prescribed in this section. The law of 1907 alters the language with respect to wholesale dealers in refined oil, and makes it clear that such dealers are the only ones liable to the tax of 2 per cent imposed under this section. State officials charged with the collection of the gross receipts tax took the position that the law of 1905 covered sales of crude oil, but the courts failed to sustain them. The new law does not affect sales of crude oil, the only tax on crude being that imposed upon producers.

Pipe lines are taxed 2 per cent on their gross earnings by the act of 1907. On interstate business the tax is figured in proportion as the length of the line within the state bears to its entire length.

Those coming under the provisions of the law of 1907 are required to make reports, under oath, quarterly on blanks supplied by the state comptroller. Payments are due at the same time to the state treasurer. The old law imposed a penalty of $50 a day for failure to file the report as required, this sum to apply regardless of the amount of the tax. The act of 1907 fixes the maximum penalty at $1000 and further imposes a penalty of 10 per cent of the amount due under the tax if the payment be defaulted. Jurisdiction in such cases is given to the courts of Travis county. Authority is also given the comptroller and state revenue agent to investigate the truth or falsity of reports made under the new law. The first reports under the act of 1907 will be due, with the payment of the tax, on October 1, for the third quarter, comprising the months of July, August and September. Penalties will go into effect within thirty days of October 1 on all who fail to file reports. The penalty clause in the old law was attacked as being unreasonable and excessive, this contention being sustained by the courts. In framing the act of 1907 the penalties were modified.

A BIG CARGO OF AMERICAN OIL FOR EXPORT.

The Sun Company's tanker Sun cleared from Philadelphia on September 9 with 2,000,000 gallons of lubricating oil, consigned to Manchester, England. This is said to be the largest cargo of oil ever exported in an American built vessel. The Sun is the biggest American tank steamer afloat. Her capacity is 50,000 barrels. She was built at Newport News, where a vessel that is her counterpart in most respects is now being built for The Texas Company. The Sun has made seven or eight trips between Sabine, Texas, and Philadelphia, carrying Texas oil, and has averaged twenty days to the round trip, which is said to be record time for this service.

RUMORS OF IMPENDING WAR IN THE SULPHUR TRADE.

Rumors of a war in the sulphur trade have been rumbling through the trade and daily press for a month past, the basis for same being reported offers of Sicilian sulphur at $19.50 per ton, ex-vessel, delivered at New York. The market is $22.12 1-2 a ton. Buyers are a little timid as a result of the reported cut, and it is stated by well posted trade papers that conditions in the market are a little unsettled.

America's sulphur supply is obtained almost entirely from the property of the Union Sulphur Company, at Sulphur, La., on the Gulf coast, about midway between Beaumont, Texas, and Jennings, La. The sulphur is produced in liquid form by means of a patented system, invented by Hermon Frasch. Wells are drilled by the rotary system to the sulphur formation. Superheated water is forced down into the sulphur, melting it, and it is then raised by compressed air and run off into vats, where it crystallizes. The product is over 99 1-2 per cent pure in its crude state, being superior in this respect to the Sicilian sulphur. Crude oil plays a large part in the mining of the American sulphur, as the batteries of boilers which supply the superheated water are fired with liquid fuel. From 2000 to 3000 barrels of Gulf Coast crude oil are used daily by the Union Sulphur Company. The capacity of the property, with present facilities, exceeds 1000 tons of sulphur daily.

Since the reports of a probable clash with the European producers of sulphur originated, the Union people have shipped 5000 or 6000 tons of sulphur to European markets. The American company is undoubtedly in a stronger position to make a fight than its Sicilian competitors. In describing conditions in the Sicilian industry the Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter said recently:

> It seems that there has been trouble brewing in Italy for some time over the sulphur situation. The Consorzio appointed by the Italian government to conduct the brimstone industry of Sicily, it will be remembered, decided some time ago to withdraw 400,000 tons from the market in order to maintain prices which would give laborers in the mines living wages, and at the same time meet American competition. The fact that such a vast quantity of merchantable material was lying idly in store was enough to tempt speculative interests. Politics were brought into the game and the stability of the Consorzio threatened. The leaders in the movement are agitators of high financial standing who all along have been at variance with the government and are now striving hard to overthrow it. This end accomplished, their hopes are to have 400,000 tons of sulphur thrown on the markets of the world, which they themselves could acquire at a very low price. The further result of such enterprise would be that the mines of Sicily would be closed for an indefinite time or so long as the 400,000 tons held out, and that meanwhile the America nproducers would be forced to accept one of two possibilities. Either they must enter into a gentleman's agreement and maintain prices which would afford the Sicilian speculators a handsome profit or they must meet competition by the usual expensive method.
>
> If the originators of the plan abroad succeed, it will mean that about 300,000 people will be deprived of all means of support and that the Italian government is likely to have a revolution on its hands. Just how far matters have progressed towards the undermining of the Consorzio, it is not possible at the moment to speak authoritatively, but straws show which way the wind blows, and the recent offer to cut prices in the American market looks ominous.

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OIL AND GAS NEAR GARLAND, WYOMING.

W. C. Tyrrell, Jr., has returned to Beaumont after spending a week in Wyoming, where he is interested with F. D. Smith and S. H. Keoughan in a contract to drill the properties of the Montana-Wyoming Oil Company. Mr. Keoughan, who did considerable drilling in the Jennings, Welsh and Humble fields in the Gulf Coast region, is in charge of the work in Wyoming. He has completed two wells and is now drilling the third. Mr. Tyrrell brings information to the effect that the No. 1 well is good for 25 barrels of amber oil, testing 45 degrees Baume, the sand in this well being found at a depth of 700 feet. It flows by heads, but is not permitted to produce regularly on account of the lack of tankage. The No. 2 well is a gasser, and furnishes fuel for the drilling rig and the forge. The No. 3 is down 450 feet in hard rock. The scene of operations is on the E. E. Jones ranch, seven miles from Garland, in Big Horn county, Wyoming. The wells have been drilled in what was formerly a river bed, and the work is done with cable tools. It is hard drilling, mostly through rock and gravel. Mr. Keoughan will continue the work all winter, shutting down only when the weather compels. A company composed of Miles City, Mont., people is rigging up to drill one and a half miles northeast of the development on the Jones place. John D. Losekamp of Billings, Mont., is president of the Montana-Wymong Company. Mr. Tyrrell believes the prospects for an extensive field in Big Horn county are good. One of the most successful operators in the Glenn field is going out to look at the Wymong proposition in the near future. If sufficient production is secured a refinery will be projected at Garland or Billings. The Burlington railroad pases within six miles of the wells.

SOUTHEAST TEXAS THE CENTER OF ASPHALT MANUFACTURE.

The total production of asphalt in the United States in 1906 amounted to 138,059 short tons, valued at $1,290,340, as against 115,265 short tons, valued at $758,153, in 1905, an increase in 1906 of 20 per cent in quantity and of 70 per cent in value.

The term asphalt is here used in its broader sense and is made to include all varieties, natural and refined, liquid, semi-liquid, and solid, from the almost pure bitumen, or oil asphalt, to the bituminous sandstones and limestones. The production of these varieties in 1906 is shown in the following table:

	Short Tons.	Value.
Bituminous sandstone ...	24,085	$ 70,686
Mastic	2,543	24,158
Hard and refined, or gum..	24,178	341,106
Liquid or maltha.....	9,900	86,750
Wurtzilite and Gilsonite..	12,947	159,960
Grahamite	1,952	16,432
Oil asphalt	62,454	591,248
	138,059	$1,290,340

The great increase in the production of hard and refined (or gum) asphalt in 1906 over that of 1905, which amounted to only 3036 short tons, is due chiefly to the new refinery development in Texas, although the production of this variety in California in 1906 (8178 short tons) is 100 per cent in advance of the total for 1905.

Southeast Texas is the center of the new asphalt manufacturing industry, the product being obtained from the heavy crude petroleum of the Gulf Coast Region. At Port Neches, south of Beaumont on the Neches River, The Texas Company operates a refinery which is devoted largely to the manufacture of asphalt products, including hard asphalt, roofing material and asphalt paints. The Gulf Refining Company at Port Arthur also makes a specialty of asphalt products. The output in Southeast Texas in 1906 is given as 16,000 short tons. This quantity will be greatly exceeded during the present year.

DOPE FROM OUR COUNTRY CORRESPONDENT.

By The Tank Strapper.

Mr. Ben Taber, one of the best known drillers in the Welsh field, was in our midst for two days last week, the guest of Mr. Mose Solinsky.

The Bowles brothers, who have made big money out of their Spindletop wells, have invested a small fraction of their surplus in a Frayer-Miller touring car. The wind is now being badly burned every day on the Spindletop road.

Ike Bettison has been kidnaped by the Indians and now hangs out with the Tulsa tribe. He is trading in farms and oil leases, and reports a brisk business. Good luck to you, Ike!

O. W. Heywood has returned to Jennings after touring the east in his new six-cylinder Ford car. All of the Heywood boys now have automobiles and they are talking of building a refinery to make their own gasoline. If you do, boys, Herbert Knox Smith will git you, if you don't watch out!

Mr. Walker Ellis, the pump expert from Houston, sojourned with us for a day last week. Come again, Walker!

Mr. J. A. Wiggs and Commodore C. L. Wallis are reported to be having a real good time in the rustic capitals of France and Roumania. Things are slow over there compared to Beaumont, but our tourists are ingenious fellows and they will manage to get some fun out of the trip.

There are rumors that Cupid is again getting busy in our midst. We ain't going to tell who it is this time, but you can bet we know. You've got to watch those old bachelors!

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FIRE IN THE BATSON FIELD.

A fire in the woods west of the Batson field on September 9 spread to the derricks on strip 5 of the Milholme tract, resulting in the destruction of the Guffey Company's west side station, containing a gas engine and pumping plant, also 21 standard rigs, 18 wooden tanks of various capacities ranging from 250 barrels to 1200 barrels, 3000 barrels of oil, three boiler houses and a pumping power belonging to different producers. The loss is estimated at $28,000 to $29,000. All of the rigs destroyed were on producing wells, excepting one. The production affected amounted to about 260 barrels a day. Following is a list of the losses:

Christian Oil Company: Five standard rigs and all equipment of five wells, two 1200-barrel tanks and five 600-barrel tanks, 1800 to 2000 barrels of oil, including royalties.

Christian & Levy No. 1, standard rig.

Levy & Hefly: Boiler house and all equipment, five boilers, four standard rigs, four 600-barrel tanks, 800 to 1000 barrels of oil, one pumping power, and the lease swept clean.

F. M. Gilbough lease: Three standard rigs complete, two 1200-barrel tanks, one 250-barrel tank, and lease swept clean.

Britton Oil Company: Three standard rigs, boiler plant, two 600-barrel tanks, between 400 and 500 barrels of oil, and lease swept clean.

Sealy & Hefly: Two standard rigs, and all equipment.

Commercial Oil Company: One standard rig, two 600-barrel tanks and equipment for well.

J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company: One standard rig, with gas engine and pumping plant for west end.

James Meehan: One standard rig and some equipment.

The daily production loss was as follows: Christian Company, 100 barrels; Hefly & Gross, 60 barrels; Britton Oil Company, 30 barrels; Sealy & Hefly, 30 barrels; Gilbough, 20 barrels; Meehan, 20 barrels; total, 260 barrels.

The value of the property destroyed is estimated as follows: Christian Oil Company, $10,000; Hefly & Gross, $7000; Christian & Levy, $500; F. M. Gilbough lease, $3000; Britton Oil Company, $4000; Sealy & Hefly, $1000; Commercial Oil Company, $1200; J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company, $1500; James Meehan, $600; Ada Belle Oil Company, $50; total, $28,850.

TANK CARS FOR CALIFORNIA AND TEXAS.

The E. A. Bryan Company of Chicago has recently completed and shipped forty steel tank cars to the Associated Oil Company at San Francisco, and ten cars of the same pattern to W. A. Guyton & Co. of Galveston, Texas.

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HEYWOOD OIL COMPANY'S DIVIDEND.

The Heywood Oil Company on September 15 mailed checks to shareholders covering a quarterly dividend of $3 a share, making $11 a share paid by this company since March. The September dividend is the twenty-fourth to be paid by the company. In a letter accompanying the checks President W. C. Tyrrell says:

We are now actively engaged in operating in the Indian Territory oil fields, where we are meeting with reasonably good success. Our Jennings production holds up fairly well and with the good prices for Texas and Louisiana oil, the outlook for the company seems good.

THE TEXAS COMPANY TO PAY A DIVIDEND.

A quarterly dividend of 3 per cent, or $3 a share, has been declared by The Texas Company, payable on September 30. This will constitute the sixteenth dividend of 3 per cent paid by this company, or a total of $48 per share.

FOR DEVELOPMENT.

I have about 1000 acres of oil land; oil indications and geological formation same as Jennings oil fields. Parties interested in developing new oil fields write to J. IMMERGLUCK, Abbeville, La.

INDIAN TERRITORY OIL LEASES.

If you have any lease matters or other business before the Interior Department requiring attention, write to William W. Wright, registered attorney (formerly with the Dawes Commission.) References. Offices, Washington Loan and Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

FOR SALE.

Sectional maps of the Indian Territory, showing oil and gas developments to date. Each map 18 by 24 miles. Address J. G. ELDRED, Okmulgee, I. T.

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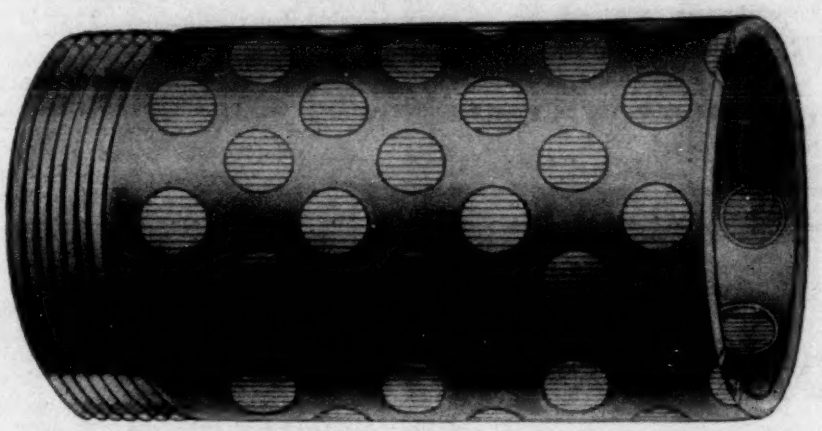

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THE MORRIS POOL PROBABLY EXTENDS EAST.

TULSA, I. T., SEPT. 18.—(Special.) The well drilled by McKallip & Schoenberg on the McCrory farm in the northeast quarter of section 28 at Morris is at the sand and is reported to be showing for a fine producer. It is a quarter of a mile east of the Bass No. 1 in the same section, and may indicate the trend of the pool. The Bass No. 2 is a better well than the No. 1. The latter went off pretty badly, but on being cleaned out came back strong, and the two are now reported to be making over 2000 barrels. Mr. Bass has been informed that the percentage of paraffine in the Morris field is considerable, and he attributes the stopping up of the well to this. The Prairie Oil and Gas Company is rushing work on its steel tankage at Morris and is handling all of the oil that is being run.

J. R. R.

GONE, BUT NOT FORGOTTEN.

To quiet the groundless fears and anxieties of our co-worker in the realm of oil dope, Colonel H. L. Wood of the Oil City Derrick, we announce the sale of our "Brainstorm 30" motor car to a strong-minded gentleman who is fully accustomed to such luxuries. It is now in order for the Derrick scout to note this fact, as a sort of supplement to the long-distance diagnosis which he perpetrated through the medium of his paper some days ago.

SINKING TEST WELLS FOR SULPHUR.

A test for sulphur has been completed at a depth of 1000 feet on the Kerr land, one mile north of the Union Sulphur Company's property, near Sulphur, La. It is reported that the drill failed to disclose the existence of sulphur. A second test is now being put down, and it is stated that eight more will be drilled. The Kerr land is owned by New Orleans people, who obtained it many years ago when the French company first tried to exploit the sulphur deposits now being worked by the Union Company.

Our enterprising contemporary, The Oil Investors' Journal, has recently opened an office at Tulsa, which, we are pleased to note, has already become very popular with the oil people. Visitors to this new rendezvous will be able to peruse the Petroleum Review, as copies are now regularly dispatched from our publishing offices to Tulsa.—Petroleum Review, London.

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SKETCHED FROM A GLENN POOL DERRICK.

J. E. CROSBIE.

On the window of his office in the Turner building in Tulsa, Mr. Crosbie had this simple sign painted: "J. E. Crosbie, Oil Producer." That is what he is and has been over a good deal of the world—oil producer. Among the many operators of wide and varied experience in the Glenn field no one of them has seen service in so many different climes as he. And yet he is a young man—just in the prime of an unusually vigorous and robust physical manhood. He was born beneath the shadow of an oil derrick at Petrolia, Canada, and he knew oil from the days of his childhood. The Petrolia oil field is the oldest on the American continent. Oil was developed there before it was in Pennsylvania forty years ago, and Crosbie had an uncle, J. W. Crosbie, who was one of the pioneers of that field and his work was done with an old pole tool rig. Young Crosbie went to learn the business with his uncle, and he learned it from the bottom up. He knows everything there is to be known about drilling a well and this has been one of the secrets of his success in the Glenn field, as well as in other fields. He never gets a bad hole. J. W. Crosbie, his uncle, went to Burmah, India, and was the pioneer in opening up the oil field there, which has since proven to be of great importance in the petroleum trade of the world. From there he went over into the Straits settlement in the Malay archipelago and drilled for oil in the island of Sumatra. His young nephew accompanied him and was there five years altogether. They used the same old pole tool rig they had been accustomed to at their home in Canada. They built a pipe line 125 miles long and a refinery down on the seashore. J. E. Crosbie tells of some thrilling experiences he had in the five years he spent in Sumatra. His uncle died from the effects of the tropical climate, it being right under the equator, and he was left to carry on the work alone. He had no labor except Chinese coolies, and all the material, machinery and supplies for the field had to be carried from the coast, a distance of 125 miles, on small streams of water and human shoulders. Every piece of steel for the pipe line had to be transported in the same tedious and laborious manner. For months at a time he did not hear a word of English spoken, and learned to speak the native language with fluency. He is probably the only man in this part of the country who can speak the Malay tongue. He got some big production in that far away field, bringing in one gusher of 3000 barrels, which could not be got under control for two weeks. The oil was of high gravity, testing about 44 degrees Baume, but the expense of getting supplies into the field and the oppressive climate made Mr. Crosbie determine to leave the country.

He then went over into West Africa and prospected for oil there for some time, but again the climate was very bad, even worse than in Sumatra. The country was full of swamps and the most deadly fevers prevailed. He found some oil, but the outlook, on the whole, was not inviting, and he then

went to visit the oil fields in Germany, where he had a brother. From there he returned to Petrolia. It was about this time that Spindletop burst upon the world with its lurid glare, and Crosbie went there to mingle with the throng, but he failed to get a piece of ground and took a contract to drill some wells at Sour Lake for the Atlantic and Pacific Company and the Sour Lake Springs Company. He drilled there and at Dayton, Humble, Batson, Big Hill and at other points more than 150 wells and never had a bad hole. He secured some leases and became a successful producer. From Texas he came to the Indian Territory, arriving at Tulsa December 1, 1906. On the 20th of December following he closed a deal for the Jacob Anderson lease of 100 acres, partly in section 8, partly in section 9, of the Glenn field, paying $12,000 and a royalty. He brought in his first well February 1, 1907, and his success was pronounced from the beginning. He long ago paid out on his lease and now has twenty-two wells producing 6000 barrels of oil per day. Mr. Crosbie has been one of the most successful operators in the Glenn field. His present income is in the neighborhood of $1000 a day. On a conservative estimate he stands to clean up a quarter of a million dollars on his lease. He has other holdings in and about the Glenn field that have not yet been developed. He is just now beginning work on some of these. For recreation Mr. Crosbie goes in for good horses and other live stock. He keeps a pair of fast roadsters in Tulsa, and in Canada he has two or three fine farms upon which are many blooded sheep, cattle and horses.

J. R. R.

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TOPICS OF INTEREST AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 15.—(Special.)—President Roosevelt will lay before congress the coming winter a vast program of proposed legislation having reference to the conservation of the natural resources of the country. In this will be included important recommendations concerning the forest reserves, the open range and the public lands. But it is not expected there will be much for congress to do with reference to oil lands. Officials at the Interior Department say that the most important matter congress is likely to be called on to consider having a bearing on the oil business is the situation growing out of the decision of the United States circuit court at St. Paul in the Durant case. This decision knocked the props from under the Interior Department badly with reference to leases from minor Indians. It held in effect that court approval of a minor's lease was sufficient and that when the court gave such approval the Interior Department had no authority. This has deprived the Interior Department of jurisdiction over a large proportion of leases and Secretary Garfield and his lieutenants do not relish the idea. It is pretty plainly given out that this matter will be carried before congress by the Interior Department, either directly or through the president, and that legislation will be asked which will restore to the department the authority in respect to minors' leases that it supposed it had before the Durant decision. It does not appear at the Interior Department there is hope of relief from the higher court.

After considerable delay, pending which there was a good deal of complaint from unsuccessful bidders, the Navy Department has made its awards for 794,000 gallons of oil for the use of the warships. The Standard Oil Company captured the business almost entirely, and so far as can be judged the Navy Department was fully justified in its course. The Standard Oil Company and its affiliated concerns have always furnished the navy with oil of a satisfactory quality, and, moreover, it made the record low price of 34 cents a gallon, including charges for delivery and transportation in the case of oil delivered on the Atlantic coast anywhere from Portsmouth, N. H., to New Orleans. It made a price of 38 cents a gallon for oil delivered on the west coast or in the West Indies. On this basis contracts for furnishing oil on the Atlantic coast, the west coast and in the West Indies were awarded the Vacuum Oil Company of New York. This company is affiliated with the Standard. The New York Lubricating Oil Company got the contract at 40 cents to provide 72,000 gallons of naval oil for ships at Manila and in the far east. This company purchases its crude product of the Standard. The rates offered the government are considered remarkably low. Officials at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts say the entire supply for the annual naval reserve oil is bought at a figure 25 per cent cheaper than they had been calculating on.

The Interior Department has not yet approved any leases of oil lands in the Shoshone country in Wyoming, but it is stated negotiations are still going on concerning such leases. Permission has been given to make such leases within certain prescribed limits in the unallotted lands of the diminished reserve of this tribe, providing, of course, the council of the tribe is willing to accept the terms. Negotiations with the council have been under way for some weeks on the part of persons interested in the oil-bearing lands in this reservation.

No applications for the establishment of small farm plants for the manufacture of alcohol for denaturing purposes have reached the Treasury Department, despite the fact the amended law went into force September 1. A great many inquiries continue to come in respecting the best methods of carrying on the business and asking for information as to the cost of establishment of plants and the like. But there is a good deal of hesitancy about establishing small plants. Treasury officials say it may be six months before there is much of a development along the line of establishment of small plants on the farms. They do not expect, as things look now, any important early developments in this direction and it is fair to say they regard these proposed small stills as largely experimental. In this connection, Consul General Skinner has made a report from Marseilles concerning the manufacture of denatured alcohol in the southern part of France. Mr. Skinner makes it plain that the French peasants are not finding it profitable to convert such of their crops as are fit for the market into alcohol. All they can utilize is the residue that would otherwise be wasted. Even when this is done, the profits are meager. It is to be noted in Mr. Skinner's account of the business in France that much of the distilling is done not by the farmers themseves,

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but by itinerant owners of stills, who go from farm to farm, making contracts for the rendering of waste products into alcohol. Application of this system will not be possible in this country, so the internal revenue officers say, unless there should be a complete overhauling of the regulations as they now exist. J. S.

H. D. CONLEY GOES TO MEXICO.

H. D. Conley, field superintendent for the J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company at Spindletop, has resigned his position to go with S. Pearson & Son, who are operating in Mexico. William Metzger has succeeded him at Spindletop. Mr. Conley has had a wide and varied experience in the oil fields of the east and the Gulf coast which qualifies him especially for the class of work he will undertake in Mexico. Pearson & Son are doing a large amount of wildcatting in Mexico with the expectation of developing a fuel oil supply for their Tehuantepec railroad and other enterprises in which they are interested in the southern republic. For some time past they have been obtaining fuel oil from Texas, their last contract being with the Sun Company for 150,000 barrels, delivered by steamer from Sabine to Coatzacoalcos, the eastern terminus of the Tehuantepec railroad. Mr. Conley is an expert oil man, having gotten highly satisfactory results in his work for the Guffey Company. He will prove a valuable addition to the Pearson forces in Mexico. He left Beaumont last week for Mexico City, where he will report to the manager of Pearson & Son.

The First National Bank of Beaumont

CAPITAL STOCK	$200,000
SURPLUS FUND	200,000
UNDIVIDED PROFITS	55,000

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Contracts taken to Drill Wells anywhere in Texas or Louisiana. If you have property you wish to test for Oil, Gas or Water, Write to us. Best of references given.

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Zelpha Ann Smith has sued the J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company, The Texas Company and a number of individual operators, asking for damages in the sum of $1,000,000 for oil alleged to have been extracted, and $50,000 for the alleged destruction of trees, and for recovery of title to a one-half interest in the Robert Dunman league of 738 acres at Humble.

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STEEL TANKS AND TANK CARS.

John G. Hayes, representing the E. A. Bryan Company of Chicago, manufacturers of steel tank cars and steel tanks, has been in Beaumont and Houston the past week, meeting the Texas oil shippers and refiners. Mr. Hayes states that the Bryan people are prepared to make quick deliveries of tanks and tank cars, for both of which there is keen demand at this time owing to the great activity in the oil industry of the Southwest. After finishing up his business in the Gulf Coast country Mr. Hayes will go to Tulsa. Attention is called to the advertisement of the E. A. Bryan Company appearing on another page in this number of the Oil Investors' Journal.

DRILLING FOR OIL ON UNION SULPHUR PROPERTY.

A shallow well has been drilled on the property of the Union Sulphur Company near Sulphur, La., with the object of obtaining oil for lubricating purposes. The sand was found at a depth of about 400 feet. A pump is now being put on the well, and it is expected that it will yield a few barrels a day. The heavy oil which exists at the depth named has been found in many of the wells drilled for sulphur on the Union Sulphur property. The company uses a large quantity of fuel oil, which it obtains from the Jennings field and the various Southeast Texas fields.

SECOND GAS LINE TO SHREVEPORT.

The pipe line of the Louisiana Gas Company from the Caddo field to Shreveport, La., has been completed. A good many breaks developed when the line was tested, due, it is said, to the use of second-hand pipe. Notice was given on September 14 that the company would be prepared to supply its patrons with gas on and after September 15. The prospect of a price-cutting fight between the old company and the new one is not as certain as it seemed several months ago when the Louisiana Gas Company started making contracts to supply Shreveport manufacturers. At that time the old company announced that it would furnish gas free to manufacturers after September 1. It seems now that the free service is to be discontinued after October 1. The new line also serves Bossier City, across Red river from Shreveport.

T. J. Calhoun has resigned as president of the Evangeline Oil Company to take charge of the inventory department of the Gulf Pipe Line Company at Tulsa. C. R. Minor of Beaumont has gone to Jennings, La., to succeed Mr. Calhoun. Bruce Larkin takes the place of Mr. Minor as chief clerk to Auditor McCutchon of the J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company and Gulf Pipe Line Company, and Dalton Lain has arrived from Tulsa to succeed Mr. Larkin in charge of the oil purchasing accounts of the Guffey Company.

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